The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
AND TO ALL
INTELLIGENT OBSERVERS
OF MILITARY AND NAVAL OPERATIONS, DESIRING THE FULLEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC INFORMATION OF THE CONDITION AND PROGRESS OF MILITARY AFFAIRS IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
THE INTERESTS, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PROGRESS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE HONORABLE SERVICES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY, REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER.

JANUARY NUMBER NOW READY.

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LITERARY INTELLIGENCE AND NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.
EDITOR'S SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.
OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE—
THE ARMY.
THE NAVY.

Among the contributors to the first number are Admiral DAVIS, U. S. N., Gen. J. G. BARNARD, Gen. WILLIAM F. BARRY, U. S. A., and Capt. E. C. BOYNTON, Adjutant of the Military Academy.

In the second number the contributions will be from the pens of distinguished Military and Scientific writers and upon topics of their special study.

The Publisher has the pleasure of announcing that contributions are already received from many of our most distinguished Officers of both services, and other writers of the highest authority.

This enterprise has been undertaken at the solicitation of many prominent officers, to supply an acknowledged want of the Service, due to the immense development of the science and art of war in our country.

It has been placed under the editorial care of HENRY COPPEE, Esq., Professor of English Literature and History in the University of Pennsylvania, whose military experience and literary attainments are sufficient warrant that the Magazine will be rendered worthy the patronage of all, in and out of the Service, who are interested in military and naval affairs.

Its PRINCIPAL ARTICLES will cover the entire scope of War Topics, including Modifications and Inventions of Arms of all kinds; Notes on the Organization of Armies and Navies; Historical Sketches and Illustrations; Interesting Narratives of Personal Experience; Stories of Military and Naval Life; Military Hygiene, and such other themes as are directly or indirectly connected with the great subject.

The columns of OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE will be always full and accurate, and be brought up to the very day of going to press. The Departments at Washington have offered every facility for the fulfillment of this promise.

The Editor's "SPECIAL DEPARTMENT" will present, from month to month, a Sketch of the Progress of the War; a clear statement of our Foreign and International Relations, and such varied Colloquy with Readers and Correspondents as will keep the Journal constantly *en rapport* with its Patrons. Extracts from Army Letters, and Translations from Foreign Military and Naval Magazines will also appear in this department.

Communications, intelligence and correspondence are solicited from officers at the seats of war. When used, they will be paid for liberally.

Book Notices and Literary Intelligence will constitute a prominent feature of the work, because our educated officers and soldiers, who were readers before the war, but are now shut out from the use of extensive libraries and bookstores, will desire to be informed of what is being published, and what is most worth reading.

The Political aspect of the Magazine will be patriotic, but unpartisan. Its pages will be no field for intemperate discussion; but there shall always be a clear recognition of the honor of the country, and the majesty of the Constitutional Government, in the present struggle, and a determination to further the grand objects for which our armies are in the field and our navy afloat.

In all purely Military Criticism it shall be the aim of this Journal, while doing full justice, to tell the truth, "without partiality, favor or affection," where any information at all can be given.

The following are a few of the many flattering testimonials from distinguished Officers and Citizens.

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REAR-ADMIRAL DUPONT SAYS:

"I feel interested and gratified that such a work should be ushered under your auspices, and shall take pleasure in giving it any aid in my power."

COMMANDER H. A. WISE SAYS:

"I wish you every success, and I feel confident that, should the Magazine be conducted in a thoroughly impartial spirit, it will meet with hosts of friends and contributors from navy and army."

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW SAYS:

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C. B. RICHARDSON,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR,
NO. [illegible] BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Birth of a Son to the Prince of Wales.

A Mysterious Conspiracy Discovered in Paris.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN DISTURBANCE.

Commencement of Hostilities Considered Imminent.

Active Military Preparations on Both Sides.

Great Britain to Make a Naval Demonstration in German Waters.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 9:30 A. M., *via* Queenstown P. M. of the 10th, arrived here at 5 P. M. to-day.

She has four passengers for Halifax and thirty-one for Boston.

The *Canada* makes the following report: Experienced heavy gales for six days, and head winds during the entire passage. On the 10th inst. exchanged signals with the steamship *Hecla*, and on the 15th inst. with the steamship *Asia*, both bound to Liverpool.

The steamship *City of Cork*, from New-York, reached Liverpool on the evening of the 7th inst.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 8th inst.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th.

The steamship *Hibernia*, from Boston, arrived at Galway on the 8th.

The steamship *Australasian*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 8th, and reached Liverpool at 2 P. M. of the 9th.

It was stated that England was about to make a naval demonstration in German waters.

The new ship *Geo. H. Warren*, of Boston, was lost on her first voyage to Liverpool, ran ashore on Carnsore Point, Ireland, and was full of water.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Highness the Princess of Wales gave birth to a fine boy at Frogmore on the 8th instant. The mother and her child were progressing most favorably.

Judgment would be given in the *Alexandra* case on the 11th of January.

The Frankfort Senate had refused its authorization to the drawing by lottery of the steamer *Great Eastern*, and had demanded from the Frankfort Consul at Liverpool an account of his connection with the scheme.

Dr. TURTON, Bishop of Ely, died on the 7th instant.

Parliament had been formally prorogued until the 4th of February. It is then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The investigation in regard to the stranding of the steamer *Anglia* in Galway Bay, has been concluded. The Court, though blaming Capt. PROWSE somewhat in running in at night, yet took pleasure in returning him his certificate.

FRANCE.

Four suspected conspirators had been arrested in Paris. They came from England. Three of them are Italians and are named TAMBUCO, GRECO and IMPERATORI. The fourth gave an assumed name. It is asserted that one of the conspirators had made a complete avowal of the criminal object of the conspiracy. At their residence were found a great quantity of gunpowder, four poignards, four revolvers, four ingenious air guns, and eight hand grenades of the Orsini pattern.

A letter dated Lugano, was found on one of the conspirators very compromising of all concerned.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Insinuations are thown out that the attitude of the Opposition in the Legislature has something to do with the arrests, and the authority of the Government would be less controlled were it known that the people were conspiring."

The trial of the four Italians will take place during the February assizes. Nothing had been discovered to compromise any other persons.

The Paris Bourse was dull on the 8th at 66f. 70c. for the Rentes.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* mentions the case of a large American order for railway iron being given to a French house, the French article being found as good and certainly cheaper than the English.

THE HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Matters continued to wear a threatening appearance.

The King of Denmark visited the fortifications of Frederickstadt on the 5th instant, and passed through Flensburgh on the 7th for Sonderburgh.

The greatest activity prevailed in the dockyards at Copenhagen.

It was asserted that England had addressed a fourth note to the Federal Diet, urging a conference.

It is denied that Prussia has withdrawn from the proposition for the joint occupation of Schleswig by the Austrian and Prussian troops.

The Danish troops still occupied the northern part of Rendsburg on the 7th inst.

It was stated that Prince AUGUSTENBERG intended to declare Kiel a free port.

The London *Times* says:

"With the view of asserting English diplomacy and for the protection of British interests, it is not unlikely that the Channel fleet just ordered home may soon show itself in German waters. It is owing to British counsels that the Danes have abandoned important positions and sacrificed the greater part of the country which is the subject of dispute. But as there is a great difference between sympathy and interference, England is bound to weigh well the consequences of any act which would entangle her in a war. To the prudence of the Government, therefore, the conduct of affairs must be committed, and Parliament will doubtless sanction any step Lord PALMERSTON may take to preserve the honor and dignity of the nation."

The *Times* regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain within a brief space.

ITALY.

GARIBALDI'S resignation of his seat was formally communicated to the Italian Parliament on the 7th inst. Several members urged its non-acceptance, but it was finally accepted, together with the resignations of other members of the "Left."

The London *Morning Advertiser* states, on the best authority, that the recent proclamation to GARIBALDI is a forgery. GARIBALDI disavows it.

POLAND.

Affairs in Poland remained without change.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Consols, after official hours yesterday, closed weak at 90¾. The market was very flat all around.

The ten men charged with piracy and murder on board the ship *Flowery Land*, were brought up and remanded for trial.

It is stated that the Federal force in and upon the borders of Holstein number 60,000, and would soon reach 100,000.

The Committee in the Federal Diet has made a report decidedly adverse to the Treaty of London.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The four Italian conspirators arrested came from Italy, and not from London.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Indian mail, with dates from Bombay to Dec. 14 and Calcutta Dec. 5, was forwarded by the *Canada*.

It is asserted that the disaffection on the Punjaub frontier has been greatly exaggerated, and that the affair is a mere repetition of a trifling frontier war, such as has been fought twenty times since the annexation of the Punjaub.

There is no later news of military operations in India.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The National steamer *Wyoming* was at Singapore on the 30th of November.

PARIS, Saturday, Jan. 9.

The Rentes closed to-day at 66f. 90c.

Commercial by the Canada.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9.

COTTON.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of the week at 43,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken by speculators, and 6,000 by exporters. The market opened with an advance of 1d., but closed quiet, and ½d. lower than last week for American, and ¾d. lower for Egyptian. The sales on Friday were 2,000 bales, the market closing quiet at Thursday's quotations, which are as follows:

Fair Orleans	Nominal	Middling Orleans	28d.
Fair Mobile	Nominal	Middling Mobile	27½d.
Fair Uplands	Nominal	Middling Uplands	27½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 263,000 bales, of which 34,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat still advancing. Corn easier.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm and advanced 2d. ℔ cental; Winter Red, 9s.@9s. 2d. CORN dull; Mixed, 31s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is steady. Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., GORDON, BRUCE & Co., and others, report: BEEF has a declining tendency. PORK has an upward tendency, with an advance of 1s.@2s. for new. BACON buoyant, and advanced 2s. LARD active, at an advance of 6d.@1s. TALLOW quiet, and partially declined 6d. BUTTER firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES; the market is upward for Pots, with quotations at 30s. SUGAR, firm. COFFEE, quiet and steady. RICE, quiet. LINSEED OIL, very dull. COD OIL, steady at 50s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, steady. RESIN, quiet.

BOULD, ENGLISH & BRANDON quote: PETROLEUM, active, with an upward tendency; Refined, 1s. 10d.@1s. 11d. ℔ gallon; Crude, £17@£17 10s. ℔ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS, firm, with an upward tendency. IRON, firm; Rails, £8; Pig Iron declining, quoted 65s.@65s. 6d. SUGAR, upwards and advanced 6d.@1ld. COFFEE, upward, and advanced 6d.@1ld. RICE, firm. TEA, quiet and steady. TALLOW, steady. LINSEED CAKES, active and upward. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, firm. PETROLEUM, steady; Crude, £16 10s. SPERM OIL, nominal. COD OIL, declining. LINSEED OIL, irregular.

LONDON—Friday Evening.

Consols closed at 91@91⅛ for money.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £166,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. U. S. Fives, 59@61; U. S. Sixes, 65@68.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week ending 8th, were 7,000 bales; Orleans très Ordinaire, 370f.; Bas, 355f. The market opened active and tending upward, but closed flat and prices weak. Stock in port 28,000 bales, of which 3,250 bales are of American description.

BREADSTUFFS at Havre were firmer, with a light stock, and fair qualities had experienced an improvement in price.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Jan. 9—Evening.

COTTON—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, and all qualities have advanced slightly.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm.

PROVISIONS—The market is firm. Petroleum upward.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 9—Evening.

Consols closed to-day at 90⅞@91 for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Illinois Central Railroad, 25@24 dis.; Erie Railroad, 65@66.

Colored Recruits in Kentucky.

We published yesterday an order issued by Gov. BRAMLETTE, of Kentucky, forbidding the recruiting of colored troops within that State. We find in the Louisville *Journal* the following explanatory letter from him on that subject:

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, FRANKFORT, Dec. 14, 1863.
Capt. Edward Cahill, Recruiting Colored Troops:

SIR: Yours of the 10th inst., informing me that you had been ordered to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men" for the army of the United States, and asking my consent for so doing, is before me. You do not inform me by what authority you come to Kentucky to recruit "free colored men." I know of no act of Congress requiring such service, nor have I seen any order from the War Department directing it. On the contrary, I am well assured that *in deference to our peculiar position, and to avoid unnecessarily aggravating the troubles of the loyal men of Kentucky*, the authorities at Washington do not contemplate recruiting "colored men" in Kentucky. We are ready to fill our quota from the "free" white citizens of Kentucky. We will unhesitatingly comply with the requisition for men to defend our Government. We claim the right to furnish from citizens whose duty it is to make that defence, and who are ready to comply with the requirements of duty. The duty of defence devolves upon those who enjoy the benefits of our Government. From such we will fill the call upon us. We presume that WHITE MEN who owe the *duties of allegiance to the Government will be accepted for its defence.* We will furnish them. If, therefore, you came to recruit "colored men" for the benefit of Kentucky, we decline your services. If you came to recruit for the benefit of another State, we deny your right to do so, and forbid it. No State has the right under any law or order to enter Kentucky to recruit either white or "colored" men. We do not intermeddle with any State that chooses to recruit "colored" men within its own limits. But no State that is not willing to meet the measure of duty by contributing its quota from its own population shall be permitted to shelter from duty behind the free negro population of Kentucky.

We shall meet the demand upon us without enlisting colored men, and your State must meet its call from its own white or "colored" men, as may best suit its people, and not assume to recruit either white or black in Kentucky.

Yours, &c., THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.

From Missouri and Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, Jan. 25.

The extremely warm weather of the past few days has materially softened the ice in the harbor, and to-day an immense field at the upper city moved down some 300 yards, forcing the steamer *Emilie* from her moorings, but doing no damage. Several steamers forced their way through the ice to-day to a position on safe the opposite side of the river. The ice has disappeared six miles below the city, and it is thought our harbor will be sufficiently clear to-morrow to allow the ferry boats to run. A general break-up and resumption of navigation is anticipated.

CHARLES NOYES, who has been on trial for two days, for robbing the United States Express of $60,000 last August, has been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Stockton Hall and two adjoining buildings, in Leavenworth, were burned to-day. The principal sufferers were COOLIDGE & Co., ASHBURN & Co., and JOHN MITCHELL. Loss, $24,000.

Resolutions renominating ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency have passed the Kansas Legislature unanimously.

The Holmes' Hole Murder.

BOSTON, Sunday, Jan. 24.

The preliminary examination of Capt. GUSTAVUS D. SMITH, arrested on charge of the murder of Mr. LUCE, at Holmes' Hole, resulted to-day in holding the accused for trial. SMITH is a retired sea captain of good reputation among his neighbors, and the evidence against him, though deemed sufficient to carry the case to a higher court, was simply circumstantial.

Escape of Rebel Officers.

QUEBEC, C. E., Monday, Jan. 25.

MARSHALL KANE, of Baltimore, and thirteen Confederates, mostly escaped officers from Johnson's Island and Camp Douglas, left here this morning, by the Grand Trunk Railway, for Riviere du Loup, to take the overland route to Halifax.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Affairs at Chattanooga—The Rebels Deserting in Large Numbers—Reinforcements Going to Mobile—Raids into Kentucky Threatened—The Reported Rebel Advance Contradicted—The Reorganization of the State Government.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 25.

A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Chattanooga, dated 21st inst., says:

The rebel orders requiring soldiers to serve for three years or more is causing hundreds to desert. Forty-six came in to-day in one squad.

One division left the rebel lines yesterday to reenforce Mobile.

The Forty-fourth Indiana and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth Ohio infantry, and the First, Second, Third and Fourth Ohio cavalry have reënlisted.

The rebel Maj.-Gen. VANCE and two of his Staff, captured at the front, have arrived here and been sent to Nashville.

A dispatch from Louisville to the *Gazette* says:

"The city is filled with rumors of an intended rebel raid into East Kentucky. It is said the rebels will enter the State at three different points."

Three hundred rebel prisoners from Knoxville arrived at Nashville on Saturday.

There is great activity around the camps at Indianapolis in organizing regiments and brigades.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 25.

The excitement regarding Knoxville was totally unfounded. The demonstrations of LONGSTREET were apparently intended only to recover the forage ground taken by Gen. FOSTER, and the latest information is, that he is retiring. Our troops are in Winter quarters. Gen. FOSTER anticipates no attack, and is able to repel any LONGSTREET can make.

There are reasons to doubt the truth of the report that LEE has reinforced LONGSTREET. No active occupations in that vicinity need be expected for weeks.

Gen. VANCE and his brigade which were captured near Knoxville, arrived here to-night. VANCE had captured one of our forage trains, when Gen. STURGES went in pursuit and captured the entire rebel force.

Gen. GRANT left for St. Louis to-day.

Efforts toward the reconstruction of the State Government are extending throughout the Counties of Middle Tennessee, but with little hope of its early return to the Union. The Radicals, with Gov. JOHNSON at their head, are in favor of calling a Convention to nullify the State Constitution, and frame a new one on emancipation principles.

The people of East Tennessee are reviving the old project of forming a separate State of that section.

Rebel officers and soldiers continue to come in daily for the purpose of taking advantage of the amnesty proclamation.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Gen. Butler's Return—Wreck of the Thomas Swan—Miscellaneous.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Jan. 22.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER returned to Fortress Monroe this morning.

Capt. AINSWORTH arrived this morning from the wreck of the propeller *Thomas Swan*, having succeeded in discharging the valuable cargo, and he has landed it safely and in good order at this place, notwithstanding the heavy storm he had to encounter much of the time. When he left the wreck yesterday, the tide was ebbing and flowing into the ship, and her stern was embedded twelve feet in the sand, and the water was within a few inches of her cabin floor. The water rises as the stern settles.

Capt. S. W. COFFEE and Mr. FLEMING, the Engineer, rendered valuable services in saving the cargo, as also did the Mate, Mr. TUTTLE.

ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS' SERVANTS—REBEL MAIL AGENTS ARRESTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Jan. 23.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of to-day, says:

"There is a rumor that JEFF. DAVIS' colored steward and chambermaid have arrived in Norfolk, having successfully escaped the rebel chief. We don't vouch for the story."

AUGUSTUS and LOUISA BURGESS were detected yesterday in Norfolk in receiving and distributing the rebel mail and sent to jail.

Maj. BURROUGHS, the noted guerrilla, is rapidly recovering from his attack of small-pox. Twenty refugees from Richmond, Petersburgh and Augusta, Ga., arrived in Norfolk yesterday.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Reconstruction in Arkansas.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 25.

The steamer *Forsyth*, with the Tenth Illinois Volunteers, who have reënlisted, and who muster 600 strong, has arrived here.

Col. CALDWELL, of the Third Iowa regiment, brings the following information from Little Rock concerning the reconstruction movement in Arkansas:

The State Convention, which assembled on the 8th inst., had about completed its labors. The greater portion of the State was represented; and no deliberative body that ever assembled in the State has composed more men of solid worth and intelligence than this Convention.

An article prohibiting Slavery was adopted with but one dissenting vote. The Constitution is to be submitted to the people on the second Monday in March, at which time the State Officers and members of the Legislature will be elected.

The Legislature is to meet on the third Monday in April. The action of the Convention was universally satisfactory to the loyal men. The qualification of voters is that prescribed by the President in his Proclamation. It is believed that the loyal citizens will be able to poll 20,000 votes for the Constitution. The Convention will recommend a suitable person for Provisional Governor. Judge MURPHY is spoken of in this connection.

The editor of the Little Rock *Democrat* has been arrested by the military authorities for publishing disloyal sentiments, and his paper suppressed. A new paper will soon be started by men of undoubted loyalty, who will use their influence in favor of the reorganization movement.

Cotton was more active at Memphis on the 23d than for some days. Sales, 500 bales at 50c.@70c.; receipts, 200 bales. 300 bales arrived at Cairo to-day, 280 bales of which goes East, and the remainder to St. Louis.

The Twelfth Michigan veterans, 350 strong, are at Memphis, en route for home.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 25.

Operations commenced to-day toward raising the ship *Aquilla*.

The ship *Torrent*, from Shanghai, arrived at Puget Sound after twenty-one days, bringing China dates to Dec. 5. Passengers bring information that the Imperialists are under Maj. GORDON. It is asserted that the French and English troops had invested Soochow, and there was no doubt the city had fallen.

The noted Gen. BURGOBINE, who deserted the Imperial cause, and took up with TAEPINGS, has been deported from China by order of the American Consul. He went to Yokohama, Japan, but it was thought he would shortly return. His band have mostly joined the Imperialists.

The Case of William Greenwood.

TORONTO, C. W., Monday, Jan. 25.

The notorious WILLIAM GREENWOOD has finally been found guilty of murder, and was immediately sentenced to be hung.

Additional Bounties for Volunteers in Maryland.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 25.

The County Commissioners of Frederick County to-day voted $150,000 for volunteers.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 25.

Gen. GRANT passed here this evening, en route to St. Louis, to visit a son who is dangerously ill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

Passage of the Test-Oath Resolution in the Senate.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE HOUSE.

A Substitute for the Senate Enrollment Act.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

TOO SPECULATIVE BY HALF.

J. SMITH HOMANS, formerly of New-York City, was dishonorably dismissed from employment in the Treasury Department, for a speculation out of a Welch boy, a sort of private secretary to himself, as editor of the *Bankers' Magazine*, where he got appointed, at a salary of $1,200 a year. The lad was given to understand that his pay was but $600. His natural outcry at accidentally learning that his protector and superior was pocketing every month $50 of his earnings, reached Secretary CHASE's ears, and led to the instantaneous unsheathing of the sword of justice.

GEN. GANTT'S VIEWS.

Gen. GANTT, of Arkansas, will issue an address to the Southern people, urging them to lay down their arms and return to their allegiance under the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and declaring that, as Slavery is dead, there is nothing left for the South to fight for.

SENATOR BAYARD AND THE OATH.

The Senate will pass the resolution requiring its members to take the oath, and Senator BAYARD will take it, and then Senator BAYARD will resign.

CHIEF OF THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

Gen. WILSON, of Gen. GRANT's Staff, has been appointed to succeed Gen. STONEMAN as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Gen. STONEMAN assumes command of the cavalry in Gen. GRANT's Department.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

The whisky men are becoming desperate over the passage of the bill in the House increasing the tax on that article. The dealers pronounce it an expost facto law, and declare their intention to contest it in the Courts if it passes the Senate in its present shape. One New-York firm, which last year paid over $500,000 taxes on the article, and the largest dealers in the West, besides innumerable smaller dealers from different parts of the country, are here, sworn to defeat its passage through the Senate.

TO ENCOURAGE IMMIGRATION.

The Immigration Committee will probably recommend the sending to the principal Northern States of Europe Commissioners to facilitate and encourage the enormous emigration to America, which is expected this year. The Germans of this city have raised by subscription $50,000 to bring a portion of their compatriots into Maryland.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The substitute reported to-day by Representative SCHENCK from the Military Committee for the Senate bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act, makes the quota proportionate to the number subject to the draft, with allowances for enlistments in the naval service of such as are liable to draft, and provides for further drafts if the quotas shall not be filled by the first. It allows as substitutes persons not liable to draft at the time or in the military or naval service. Additions to existing enrollments shall be made of those omitted before of young men arriving at the age of twenty, and persons who have been in the military service less than two years, and all persons of foreign birth who have voted at a State or Territorial election. Mariners drafted may have eight days to elect to enlist in the naval service; but pilots, engineers and masters-at-arms in the naval service may not be drafted. None are exempt except those physically disabled, the President, Vice-President, heads of executive departments, Governors of States, and men in the naval and military service, and those who, having served two years, are honorably discharged. Persons procuring substitutes are exempt only from that draft, and in no case for more than a year, when the name is again placed upon the enrollment list. The bill prescribes the penalty of a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding five years, for resistance to the draft. It retains the three hundred dollars commutation of physically disabled persons able to pay, but makes the lowest limit of income $1,200 instead of $1,000. It does not exempt clergymen, nor allow commutation exemptions of able-bodied persons.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The bill introduced by Representative ALLEY to-day to secure the speedy transmission of the mails, makes provision against the suspension of mail facilities in cases where the Postmaster-General and mail carrier cannot agree upon terms of such service, by referring the matter to the Court of Claims for decision, the service to be meanwhile continued as usual. The penalties prescribed for obstructions of mail facilities is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding one year if the offender is a person, and a fine not exceeding $5,000, or a forfeit of such conveyance for one year if a corporation. A railroad company is to be compelled to carry the mails for less compensation than is now established by law for the class to which it belongs.

A REPENTANT SECESSIONIST PARDONED.

The President has pardoned Mr. GRIFFITH, one of the Arkansas delegation now here, who was a member of the convention which passed the ordinance for the secession of that State. The delegation will return to Arkansas this week, to arrange for calling a convention to bring back the State into the Union. Printed forms have been prepared by order of the President, to facilitate similar proceedings in other revolted States.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S RECEPTION.

Secretary SEWARD's reception, to-night, was one of the largest and most brilliant of the season. Many ladies, members of the Cabinet, and officers of the army and navy, were among the guests, together with Lord LYONS and the representatives of all the foreign Governments, including Hayti.

THE POST-OFFICE LAWS.

Representative LONGYEAR's bill to amend the Post-office laws contemplates allowing the interchange, free of postage, of legislative and executive documents and reports of judicial decisions by the Governors of States. It also proposes to allow free of postage the mailing of correspondence of Governors upon official business, and of all legislative documents directed to the President or heads of Executive Departments.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

In Executive Session to-day the Senate confirmed the following nominations: JOHN C. UNDERWOOD, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia; R. S. PERKINS, Postmaster at San Francisco, *vice* PARKER, removed.

NEW NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day nominated CHARLES R. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Captain; CHARLES GREEN, to be a Captain in the navy; EUGENE W. WATSON and EDWARD B. FURLONG, to be Lieutenants in the Reserve service.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. RICHARDSON appeared to-day for the first time.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, praying for such action as will secure a new treaty between Great Britain and the United States, on such principles of reciprocity as shall obviate the objections and inequalities of the present treaty. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DISLOYAL LAWYERS CANNOT PRACTICE IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act to prescribe an oath of office and for other purposes, approved July 2, 1862." The amendment precludes the admission to the Bar of the Supreme, District and Circuit Courts of the United States and Court of Claims, of persons unless they first take the oath prescribed in the act of 1862.

ELECTIONS IN KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI.

On motion of Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) the Secretary of War was directed to transmit to the Senate all orders or proclamations concerning elections, issued by military authority, in the States of Kentucky and Missouri.

OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the War be instructed to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications, the amount of royalty paid and to whom for the use of a patent for their manufacture, the tests to which these arms are subjected when received into the service, the reasons for believing the tests satisfactory, what proportion of our sea and land ordnance is rifled, when rifled guns were introduced, and the cause of the delay pertaining thereto.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

On motion of Mr. HALE, his resolution asking for an investigation of the affairs of the Navy Department, was referred to a select committee of three.

Mr. HALE gave the statistics of the annual expenditures of the naval Powers of Europe, excluding Italy and Denmark. They amounted last year to $130,000,000; so that we were now called upon to spend this year more than the combined world, with the exception of Italy and Denmark. The naval expenses of England and France during the Crimean war amounted to $350,000,000 for a period of three years and five months. We are called upon to spend $40,000,000 more per annum than this.

On motion of Mr. HALE, the matter was referred to a special select committee of three, with power to send for persons and papers.

The Committee consists of Messrs. HALE, GRIMES and BUCKALEW.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the rule requiring Senators to take the oath.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) remarked that the importance of the decision of the Senate did not depend upon any immediate result to follow, but from a consideration of those which might hereafter arise. If it was contended that the act of July 17, 1862, applied to Senators and Representatives, he could conceive of but one object which the friends of the measure had in view in its passage—the exclusion of the States now in revolution from representation in Congress. If such was the object, the friends of the measure must be considered as the rankest disunionists, because to exclude any one who had aided in any manner the existing revolution was to exclude these States from representation in Congress, and no other persons could properly represent the Constitution to show that the Senator was not an officer under the United States Government, but as a representative of a State in a body constituting a coördinate branch of the Government, which body was part of the Government, and not a body under the Government. He cited MADISON on the nature and powers of our Government, and contended that the act of July 2 and the proposed order regarded the Government as purely national, and not federal, which he denied, claiming that the Government was chiefly federal, and only in part national. He attributed the opinions of those who were advocating the measure to a disregard of the fundamentrl principles of the Constitution. If the oath were required, the Senate might require that a member had swam the Hellespont, looked in at the crater of Vesuvius, or split rails in Illinois; or that a person applying here had voted for Mr. LINCOLN, would continue to do so, and never oppose his policy; thus admission here would depend upon the caprice of partisan whim and dictation. Mr. COLLAMER's argument, he said, was based wholly on the erroneous assumption that the Act of July, 1862, to prevent treason, created a legal disability in the act prescribing the oath. He showed, by citing from HAMILTON, how our wise and great men of the past had been deceived in reference to the practical operation of our federal system. HAMILTON thought the State Government would be a perfect security against the encroachment of Federal power. He (SAULSBURY) came from a State that was first to adopt the Federal Constitution. Under the influence of Federal power it had been practically blotted out. The fate of Delaware to-day may be the fate of every State to-morrow. Shall the Constitution be preserved, the rights of the people maintained, or shall they be subject to centralized Federal authority? This is the issue resulting from the developments of the present time. It is with the people themselves to decide. If they were worthy of their forefathers they will preserve their heritage.

Mr. SUMNER said this was not a question of the passage of the statute, but a question of the enforcement of its provision. Considering its simplicity, he was surprised that so much discussion had arisen. He had vindicated heretofore the constitutionality of the statute. He would now inquire the meaning. Mr. S. proceeded at length to give a history of the passage of the law and to its application. There could be no two opinions about the necessity of such a rule. He argued that Senators were civil officers under the rule, as they were neither navy or military.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Union,) agreed with the Senator from Vermont, (FOOT) that there was no occasion for such action on the part of the Senate as the establishment of this rule.

Mr. JOHNSON would sacrifice as much, and go as far as the furthest in crushing the rebellion and restore the authority of the Constitution in the seceded States. But he would not sacrifice the fortunes, the interests and the lives of the loyal States in a war of subjugation. He would not annihilate four or five millions of whites, because he believed it to be unnecessary in this case. Mr. JOHNSON proceeded to argue at length against the constitutionality, propriety and inexpediency of the rule, in reply to the remarks of Messrs. COLLAMER and SUMNER.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said the resolution of Mr. SUMNER would not affect Senator BAYARD, the chief object the former had in view. The Senator had already entered upon his duties; and if he was disqualified, the question of his expulsion could be raised on every vote he takes here. If the law was defective because it prescribed no form of oath, this body had no power to modify it. Had the Senate forgotten the case of Mr. BRIGHT, who was expelled for having written a letter to JEFFERSON DAVIS as President of the Confederate States of America. We have the power to expel traitors here without the establishment of this rule. Have we no confidence in ourselves or our successors? He had no fears that the leaders of the rebellion, with hands red with loyal blood would creep in here. When the military power of the rebellion was crushed—and he believed it would soon be—these leaders will call upon the rocks and mountains to hide them from the wrath of the people they have reduced to their despotism. When the shackles shall fall from the people their leaders would fear them as they would the wrath to come. He believed there was a large mass of the Southern people who were forced into the rebellion by force of arms, who yearned for a return to loyalty and Union, and he would welcome them with open arms and heart, and he would have no mercy for those who, by the exercise of a despotic military power, had crushed them under a despotic yoke. In his State there was a Universalist preacher who, on occasions before the war, used to express a disbelief in the existence of a hell and future punishment. He went to the war as a Chaplain, and when he came home, in addressing the people, in speaking on this subject, he spoke of the crime of the leaders in the rebellion as greater than any ever created on earth. He said: "Fellow Citizens, you know what my opinion was formerly; but now I have cause to believe in a hell as a military necessity!" [Great laughter.] He would go as far as the furthest to punish now and hereafter the leaders of the rebellion; but for the people bowed down under despotic power, he had sympathy, and he was not ashamed to avow it here or elsewhere; and he would have this desperate power broken, and the hearts of the Southern people allowed to break into patriotic love for the Government which had never done aught to oppress them. We were living in a wonderful period. Grand as were the revolutions that had occurred in the countries of the Old World, and much as had been done to shake off the fetters of bigotry and despotism—grand as was our own Revolution—there were grander now occurring. The part we have to play is as important in the history of the world and humanity as that played by our forefathers. Our capacity to maintain republican constitutional liberty is now on trial. If we succeed or fail we involve the constitutional liberty of all mankind. White and black, we were all in the boat together. He believed it to be our duty to rise to a full comprehension of the era in which we lived, so that, regenerated as a people, we could stand in the vanguard of the nations of the world.

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

SLAVERY AND THE WAR.

Speech of Hon. Montgomery Blair on the Cause of the Rebellion, and in Support of the President's Plan of Pacification, Delivered Before the Members of the Legislature at Annapolis, Md., on Friday, January 22, 1864.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The President's recent message manifests his continued solicitude for your interests. He says:

"The movements by State action for emancipation in several of the States, not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation. And while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged; and I trust that Congress will omit no opportunity of aiding those important steps to a great consummation."

This is a renewed effort to redeem the pledge given in his emancipation proclamation and in a former message to Congress, to exert all his power to indemnify every loyal citizen for losses of slaves sustained from the acts of the Government in prosecuting the war. The proclamation of amnesty appended to the late message extends the benefit of the indemnity proclaimed previously to that white class once embarked in the secession cause, but that now abandons it and takes the oath of loyalty and adhesion to the Constitution, the leaders of the rebellion only excepted. This is more than a pardon; not only does the President spare the lives of the unfortunate dupes of conspirators, but he restores them their property.

Another indulgence is granted by the late proclamation to the victims of the fraud and artifice, or what has been far more prevalent, the secretly-embodied military power of the contrivers of the rebellion. It is the invitation to participate again as brethren in the Government on resuming relations of sincere loyalty to it.

A third advance looks to the perfect restoration of State rights in the Union by means of the loyal popular suffrage within the several States, thus recognizing their constitutions as existing and obligatory in everything but in that feature which made the war—and which the war has for the most part obliterated—Slavery. Even as to Slavery, its subjects—who as freedmen are brought into new relations with the States—are remitted to the States, the President promising to support "any provisions which may be adopted by such State government in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognise and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless, and homeless class."

These clauses manifest a willingness to refer the changes in State constitutions relating to Slavery, which the war resulting from it shows to be necessary, to the people and States most affected. This harmonizes with the great principle on which the Government rests. If the President's benign and patriotic suggestion be received with favor by the friends of free government bound up in the Union, and based on the grand, all-pervading principle of the Declaration of Independence, it will become evident to all the world that there is an innate vital power in our Constitution that can heal the worst disorders to which it might be subjected.

It is our duty now to put to shame the advocates of monarcy, oligarchy, and aristocracy. The majesty of a great, free people is invoked to achieve this great work. The nation is appealed to by the President to sanction, by its coöperation, the design which with him is but suggestion.

The man at the head of the Republic vaunts no military prowess as a substitute for the nation's will. He is no CROMWELL. Congress is no military council. We have no CARNOT to organize victory. The Government embodies the will of a free people, and that impulse through faithful representatives that renders the Republic irresistible in a good work. The suppression of the rebellion and the elimination of Slavery from this country is the herculean labor before it. Its accomplishment will convince the nations that popular suffrage is the true sovereignty, whether to wield the sword against those who defy it or to heal the wounds it is compelled to inflict in asserting its authority. I hope you will bear with me while bringing under review the series of steps which have brought us to the issues presented in the President's plan of pacification.

Nothing was more conspicuous throughout the struggle of the colonies with Great Britain than the stern devotion of the founders of the Government to the public good. They sacrificed all personal and party considerations to subserve it. This simple feeling, this instinct of the heart, created this glorious empire of freedom. It will reëstablish it on more enduring foundations.

Monarchy, aristocracy, oligarchy are different modes of the same thing. It is monopoly by a few of the rights of the many to appropriate their labor. It was not against the forms of government that our forefathers rose in resistance to the mother country. On the contrary, the hearts of the people were full of loyalty even to a King until they found him to be a tyrant.

The most striking manifestation of the King's tyranny is thus portrayed in the original of the Declaration of Independence:

"He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty in the persons of distant people who never offended him, captivating them and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare, the opprobrium of INFIDEL Powers, is the warfare of the CHRISTIAN King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where MEN should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished dye, he is now inciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them, by murdering the people on whom he also obtruded them, thus paying off former crimes against the LIBERTIES of one people with crimes which he urges them to commit against the LIVES of another."

This "piratical warfare against human nature" had its origin, not in the character of the British king, but in *that spirit of monopoly* which has ever, and will forever animate arbitrary power. The European potentates learned, as the first principle of kingcraft, that he who commanded the labor of a nation became its master. Hence that monstrous usurpation so strongly marked with the reprobation of JEFFERSON and his colleagues in the original draft of the Declaration of Independence. The monarchs of England and Spain, resolved on keeping their colonies in absolute subjection, looked to a monopoly of the African slave trade as the means of enforcing it.

The treaty of Utrecht stipulated, says BANCROFT, "For the Spanish world in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic and along the Pacific, as well as for the English colonies, that her Britannic Majesty (by persons of her appointment) was the exclusive slave-trader. "England extorted the privilege of filling the New World with negroes, as great profits were anticipated from the trade. PHILIP V. of Spain took one quarter of the common stock, agreeing to pay for it by a stock note. Queen ANNE reserved to herself another quarter, and the remaining moiety was to be divided among her subjects. Thus did the sovereigns of England and Spain become the largest slave merchants in the world. Lady MASHAM promised herself a share of the profits, but HARLEY (prime minister,) who had good sense, and was most free from avarice, advised the assignment of her Majesty's portion of the stock to the South Sea Company.

Controlling the trade in slaves, who cost nothing, but trinkets and toys and refuse arms, England gained, by the sale of the children of Africa into bondage in America, the capital which built up and confirmed a British empire in Hindostan. The political effects of this traffic were equally perceptible in the West Indies. The mercantile system, of which the whole colonial system was the essential branch, *culminated in the slave-trade and in the commercial policy adopted with regard to the chief produce of slave labor.*"

Here is the clue to the conspiracy of kings which made negro Slavery its fulcrum. It is a remarkable fact that the conspiracy of the slaveholders—the oligarchs in the South—against the free Governments of this continent, originated in the same passions, avarice and ambition, looking to territorial conquest and political power, and negro Slavery was alike the instrument of both. No fact could more strangly elucidate the immense force which the absolute control of a system of Slavery, though wielding a mass of the lowest *caste* of laborers, may exert over greater numbers of a middle order not so concentrated under a single will. The monopoly wrested by England from Spain made the monarch of the latter kingdom dependent on the former, as a joint stockholder in the Slave trade with a company of her merchant princes, sharing their scandalous profits in a merchandise which was to debase the Spanish provinces into fit subjection to such a master. And the historian tells us how the British throne, although its occupant did not appropriate the mercenary products of the Slave trade ASSIENTO to herself, but gave them to her great trading companies, fostered through the gains of their monopolies the conquest they were destined to achieve for England in India, Africa and the South Seas. Meantime the source of these gains—the sale of the negroes in the American Colonies—was encouraged by the whole force of the parliamentary and royal authority and influence. All the efforts of the Colonies by legislative enactments or otherwise, to stop the establishment of the slave system, were vetoed by the King, and public opinion was invoked by declarations of Parliament "that the trade is highly beneficial and advantageous to the Kingdom and the Colonies," and for that purpose, by statute, "the ports of Africa were laid open to English competition," the statute expressly declaring that "the slave-trade is very advantageous to Great Britain;" and the bench of Judges, "HOLT and POLLEXFEN, and eight other Judges, in pursuance of an order of council, giving their opinion that negroes are merchandise, and that therefore the act of navigation was to be extended to the English trade in them to the exclusion of aliens." The Crown encouraged the trade not only by orders to colonial Governors, such as "the royal instruction of Queen ANNE to the Governor of New-York and New-Jersey to give due encouragement to merchants, and in particular to the Royal African Company of England," but by premiums to purchasers, land being given to emigrants "*on condition that the resident owner would keep four negroes for every hundred acres.*" South Carolina, even, as late as 1760, united in the common efforts of the colonists to stop the increase of Slavery; but BANCROFT says:

"She only gained abuse from the English Ministry. Great Britain, steadily rejecting every Colonial restriction on the slave-trade, instructed the Governor, on pain of removal, not to give even a temporary assent to such laws, and but a year before the prohibition of the slave trade by the American Congress in 1776, the Earl of Dartmouth illustrated the tendency of the Colonies and the policy of England by addressing to a Colonial agent these memorable words: 'We cannot allow the Colonies to check or discourage in any degree a traffic so beneficial to the nation.'"

The result of this systematic policy—building up a Slave Empire in the New World in furtherance of Great Britain's commercial ambition—is thus summed up by BANCROFT:

"For the century previous to the prohibition of the slave-trade by the American Congress in 1776, we assume the number imported by the English into the Spanish, French and English West Indies, as well as the English continental colonies, to have been, collectively, nearly three millions, to which are to be added more than a quarter of a million purchased in Africa and thrown into the Atlantic on the passage. The gross returns to English merchants for the whole traffic in that number of slaves may have been not far from four hundred million dollars."

Well, what was Great Britain's commercial policy which Slavery as adjunct was to consummate? Mr. BANCROFT explains it in a paragraph based on documentary proof, in these words:

"The white man emigrating became a dangerous freeman. It was quite sure that the negroes of that century would never profess Republicanism; their presence in the colonies increased dependence. This reason was avowed by a British merchant in 1745, in a political tract entitled 'THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE—THE GREAT PILLAR AND SUPPORT OF THE BRITISH PLANTATION TRADE IN AMERICA.' Were it possible for white men to answer the end of negroes in planting, (it is there contended,) our colonies would interfere with the manufactures of these kingdoms. In such a case, indeed, we might have just reason to dread the prosperity of our colonies; but while we can supply them abundantly with negroes we need be under no such apprehension. Negro labor will keep our British colonies in due subserviency to the interest of their mother country; for while plantations depend only on planting by negroes, our colonies can never prove injurious to British manufactures, never become independent of their kingdom."

Such was the British policy as associated with Slavery. It is simple and consistent. The grand monopoly of the slave-trade increased its navigation, increased its commerce with Africa and all European dependencies in the two Americas, increased its planting and other agricultural interests everywhere; the negro laborer doing the work in the colonies, thus saving for home industry the peasantry of the British Isles that would otherwise emigrate and become dangerous freemen. This slave system thus retarded the growth of the distant plantations by that hardy Anglo-Saxon yeomanry which it was feared would soon acquire the independent spirit of the New World, that would endanger the supremacy of the mother country, rivaling her in arts, in arms, in commerce, and every species of enterprise.

The monopoly thus gained by merchants over Africa, glutted by the profits of the "merchandise" in the shape of men transplanted to America, inspired their ambition to extend it over the East Indies, and the result was the conquest of Hindostan by the intrigues, corruption, commercial bargainings, sanctioned by treaties entered into with the native princes, and upheld by the diplomacy and arms of England; a monopoly which steadily excluded from the East India possessions white emigrants—a policy also adopted by our Southern slaveholders.

This was the thriving attitude of England's slave policy when the Congress of the Colonies passed the act of prohibition in 1776, and JEFFERSON and his compeers characterized it in the Declaration of Independence with stronger terms of reproach against the King than any other in its category of wrongs—that long list of "*repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States.*"

Is it not amazing that the Slave States, having up to the hour of pronounced independence made war on the Slave-trade and the power that compelled submission to its aggravated mischiefs, should recoil from its denunciation in that great State paper written expressly to sum up the grievances suffered under the Government it was designed to renounce as the only mode of deliverance from them? No sooner was the paper read than South Carolina and Georgia, then, as more recently, instinctively the prompters of the action of the South when a question of Slavery is involved, objected to the scathing clause—and why? "A change came o'r the spirit of their dream." When the slave-trade and Slavery were instruments in the hands of the king, they saw them plied as a vast monopoly to amass wealth and power for those having the control, and to reduce to dependence those who were obliged to buy and live under the monopoly. The inhabitants of continents and the markets of continents were under its sway. Slavery and the slave-trade under the management of a foreign Power was a curse, but under the management of the masters of South Carolina and Georgia, promised much to avarice and ambition. The whole South soon perceived that an oligarchy of slaveholders could easily personate the king, and profit by the lessons of the monopoly he established. How well they have applied and improved upon the precedents of their royal master to which we have adverted, a glance at their course after they had expunged from our *Magna Charta* the passage provided to insure the extinction of the slave-trade and Slavery, will show.

The first step of the Slaveholders, after assuming the royal prerogative in reference to Slavery, was the demand to set aside the Congressional interdict against the Slave-trade. This was enforced by threats of dissolving the Union so necessary to the establishment of our free infant institutions. A new lease had to be granted to the Slave-trade to save the Government from rebellion at its birth. Their next requisition was that the political power over free men and free institutions should be compounded with their domestic institution, asserting arbitrary authority over the African slaves among us. This, too, was conceded as the price of unity and peace. The Slave power acquired a constitutional right to representation in Congress for two-fifths of the persons it held in bondage. Thus endowed with the new political faculty of importing and breeding a population to legislate for the nation, the master-class in the South readily asserted the character of a privileged class. The capitalists, monopolizing the lands and the labor adequate to their cultivation, at once reduced the non-slaveholders to entire dependence upon them. They became tenants-at-will on the great domain of the privileged order, and although indulged with the right of suffrage, in effect it was but a choice between individuals of the same order, the invariable result being the election of all the higher functionaries, and the legislators, State and national, from that class which having command of the labor and land of the South, had also command of the votes of those who held their livings of them. Hence, the State and congressional representation of the South really represented the class consisting of some three hundred thousand persons, whose interests required that the seven millions of the whites, equally dependent upon them, but less closely allied upon mercenary considerations than the four millions of the black *caste*, should, for security and convenience, be held under the same law of passive obedience. With great art and success the two Southern *castes* of laborers have been played off against each other for this purpose, and with like skill the Southern chivalry, acting in concert upon the instinct of cemented interest, have, though a minority, by holding the balance of power between the two great parties of the free States, contrived to carry their plans for control in the national as well as the State Governments.

The ambition of flooding a vast domain—the spirit of all despotism for aggrandizement—soon succeeded to the indulgence of the slave-owners in the prerogative which had again and again been denied to the King by acts of local legislation—that of filling the country with slaves. It was at the threshold insisted that the whole territory south of Ohio should be resigned to slavery. The acquisition of Louisiana was its next conquest; then Florida and Texas followed; and when part of Mexico, where Slavery had been abolished, was annexed, the Union was put in hazard to compel the restoration of this royal institution to hold that wide region in abeyance for settlement by the masters of the South. California, although knocking at the door of Congress with her free Constitution in her hand, was denied admittance but on a compromise making the rest of the Mexican acquisition accessible to Slavery. This struggle for territory on the part of the privileged proprietaries of the institution was not to obtain room for its occupation. Vast regions were already held vacant by the black laborers, that like the dog in the manger could not use that from which it excluded the only species of emigration that could be relied on to turn it to account.

But the privileged order of chivalry had on political considerations an eagerness for expansion that was insatiable. The paucity of their numbers rendered it necessary that extensive spaces should be consecrated to Slavery, to make States with sparse populations to create Senators, and to put distance between the species of emigration they cherished and that of the intelligent free race that threatened the power that reposed upon it. The battle which this power had fought for Missouri and won, resulting in a pacification fixing a northern limit beyond which Slavery was not to pass, although for a quarter of a century exulted in as a Slavery triumph, securing all that was desirable to the South, became a mortification when Kansas was opened up to emigration preparatory to admission into the Union. It presented another temptation like that of Missouri to the spirit of Southern ascendency. The Missouri compact, which excluded Slavery from Kansas, was violated under the corrupt influence exerted through bargains for the Presidency with Pierce and Buchanan—successively the candidates nominated and elected by the management of the chivalry for the purpose of its surrender. The strategy failed. The South was defeated in the war it waged for Kansas. It was defeated notwithstanding official frauds and perjuries were perpetrated in aid of violence to secure its submission, and although the schemes were assisted by all the art and influence of the two perfidious Presidents engaged to effect it.

It was this first repulse to the ambition of that privileged order, by long indulgence made arrogant, followed by the election of President LINCOLN, pledged to resist the further encroachment of Slavery in territory where freedom was established, that hurried into birth the long-brooded-over revolt against the Republic. Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination to the Presidency had been obtained from the South by the solemn pledge, made in his name by his Attorney-General, Mr. BLACK, to the Southern delegation in convention.

"*Whither thou goest, I will go; where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.*"

The conspiracy against the Union was well understood by Mr. BUCHANAN long before this vow was made to its principal authors. Its decisive overt act, in violation of the Missouri compact and the seizure of Kansas, was then flagrant, and this scriptural adjuration was to mark, with signal force, his adhesion to the treason; and he was not found false to this fellowship. His whole term in the Presidency rendered the Government an instrumentality in the hands of its enemies. Their most unscrupulous agents were made heads of departments, and when war was openly proclaimed by the thunder of cannon on Fort Sumter and trailing the flag of the country in its dust and ashes, it was found that the Free States of the Union had been disarmed, its navy dispersed in distant seas, the officers of the army corrupted to surrender themselves and it, the South filled with munitions of war withdrawn from the loyal section, and the forts, ports, custom-houses all opened up to the conspirators, who had prepared in secrecy, under the *knighthood* of the Golden Circle, a force to take possession of them, and, at the same time, the State Governments to supplant by a military jurisdiction that of the United States over the whole Southern region which the nation had conquered from Great Britain and purchased from France and Spain. Mr. BUCHANAN, to prove his faith to his allies, who thus triumphed through his perfidy over the Government, gave them, in his last message to Congress, most efficient "aid and comfort," enforcing, by executive authority, the *dictum* that the United States had no constitutional power to "coerce" the restoration of the rights or property of which it had been stripped. And he remained faithful to them to the end. After the retirement of Gen. CASS from the Cabinet, who withdrew because he considered the refusal on the part of the President and his Cabinet to maintain Fort Sumter against the rebels an overt act of treason, an agreement was entered into with the enemy in furtherance of the object of that treason. BUCHANAN's administration stipulated with that of DAVIS for an armistice which afforded time to the latter to accomplish his design, and this was officially signed by the respective Secretaries on the part of the contracting Cabinets. But this betrayal by the Executive of the United States would have produced a short-lived success had it not been supported by the two standing armies kept on hand by the chivalry of the South—armies that are the offspring of that peculiar institution to which the order itself owes its birth. The antagonism of the black and white *castes* of laborers of the South creates the double forces which maintain the oligarchy over both. The antipathies between the Papists and Protestants of Ireland is the strength of the English viceroyalty over the island. The apprehensions of negro equality on the part of the non-slaveholders renders them fanatically devoted to the designs of that class whose ambition and mercenary interests proclaim a war to prevent the emancipation feared as a transformation, elevating the blacks and degrading the whites. The slaves, disinclined to obedience, and in the presence of a soldiery composed of that stern class that held the lash over them from infancy, and now armed for their destruction on a hesitating look, make an embodied force of stout, acclimated, skillful pioneers, willing though unpaid, and proud of the change from the fields of the plantation to those of the camp. These are the men that threw up the batteries that struck the colors of Fort Sumter, the men who dug the rifle-pits and made and partly manned the redoubts which broke our first army at Bull Run, the men that created the fortifications at Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, Port Hudson, Vicksburgh. They constitute the army of the trenches, while every man of their brethren left in the crops at home sends and supports a white substitute to fight the battles in the field. Can any one deny the share the negro has in creating the armies of the South, when it is known that the military government there has ordered grain to be cultivated there as the exclusive crop, and has conscripted the slaves of the planters to work under military overseers when the owner has refused the office, and that, nevertheless, famine stares their soldiers in the face? But for the slaves everywhere pressed to provide against these deficient supplies, the ranks of the rebel army would be thinned to make bread for the families at home and the remnant of their comrades. It was even the boast of the nullifiers in the early time of their intimidation that their institutions, like the Spartans', enabled them to make every freeman a soldier.

Slavery was thus to become the sure foundation of their Republic, and it is, we see, the basis of the despotic military rule which subjects the South under a dictator, and sheds the blood of the North in torrents to defend itself and the whole Union against the frenzied ambition of the chivalry that hoped to make cotton king over the Cabinets of Europe, and the negro institution the throne of a king over this Continent. It was in this spirit that it sent out its fillibusters into Cuba, in Central America, and sought an alliance with a revolutionary party in Mexico to restore the reign of Slavery in that Republic. It was in this view that TOOMBS, who apes the oratory of MIRABEAU, in convulsing the South, announced that it would make "*the Gulf of Mexico its mare clausum,*" and "*call the roll of its slaves on Bunker Hill.*" The maniac is now fettered, but if he had broken our army at Antietam or Gettysburg, could our unarmed farmers and citizens have arrested him on his way to Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New-York, with an army flushed with victory and bearing the arms and spoils of ours? Might he not have bribed mobs like that which held our emporium for three days in terror, to take the arms won from in the fields of battle and join him in the plunder and conflagration of our cities?

I have not made this recapitulation of the causes originating and the consequences flowing from the bloody rebellion that shakes our country, to imbitter animosities on either side. My effort is to expose to view that rooted evil *which must be extracted if we would relieve the nation from its convulsions.* Slavery, as a great element of society, makes slaves of all associated with it by the passions it inflames: the masters by the ambition it inspires, the masses with which it mingles by the deadly contagion it spreads in a thousand forms. It is marked in the Declaration of Independence as the most virulent poison instilled by the King to enfeeble for subjugation the people on whom he made war, and it has proved the most potent ingredient that could be employed for the dissolution of the fabric of free government which withstood the King's attempt. If the *virus* he infused, which was strong enough amid the enthusiasm for new-born freedom to stifle the voice of the Declaration of Independence denouncing Slavery, and has kept the free Government—the hard-earned prize of the revolutionary war—in tremor ever since, is it now, when it has been poured out with the nation's blood in the fratricidal war it forced on the country, again to be admitted into the system?

What patriotic party will sanction such a suggestion? The people of the Slave States will repudiate Slavery when the duress of the rebellion is removed. Missouri and Western Virginia have already formally renounced it, and the recent votes of Delaware and our own dear Maryland manifest their purpose to renounce it at once. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, the indications are also favorable. The Proclamation of the President to deprive the enemy of this greatest element of power, this sinew of war exerted at all points, has announced the extinction of Slavery as essential to the success of the measures he has been compelled to adopt to conquer a peace for the Union. The armies of the Republic are on the march to accomplish the aims which have been submitted without reserve to the decision of public opinion, and they have the support of the people's suffrage. What, then, is the duty of all who are sensible that the war is an inevitable evil, from which there is no safe or honorable deliverance but by supporting with united strength and counsels the Chief Magistrate, to whose conduct the issue is committed, and in whose avowed designs the nation has voted its confidence? Are there any who would rescind the votes of the Border States and reëstablish Slavery therein? Are there any who would annul the proclamation to reinvigorate the institution so skillfully plied to instigate the war, and so essential to provide the means for its prosecution?

The Democratic party of the North was seduced to countenance the measures of the Southern oligarchs preparatory to the war against the Union, under the idea that they were designed as mere menace, and were really Conservative. The event has shown that the whole policy of the dominant class in the South has been war for absolute dominion in the Slave States—war to extend the despotic system on which it built at home and abroad. Is this the convervatism to which Democracy anywhere should lend itself? BULWER, though a Tory, has this aphorism in one of his late papers; "A true conservative policy for a nation is the policy of progress;" and he gives his conservative friends the admonition that "resistance to progress is destructive to conservatism." The Democracy was in its better day a progressive party. Would it not be an advance backward to restore the slave institution to the position it has lost in being used during the greater part of a century, covertly at first, but now in open rebellion, to destroy the free Government by which it had been tolerated only in the hope it would have been gradually thrown off under the influence of public sentiment? When the masters of millions of slaves have boldly proclaimed Slavery the best basis of government, and founded on it the military despotism they have set up within the jurisdiction of the United States, with the avowed purpose of superseding its authority, what friend of the Union, what friend of free Government, can hesitate to strike down that system which endangers both? The plea that Slavery is a local institution, not to be dealt with by Federal authority, was universally admitted to be true till that institution engendered a rebellion which, by an admission equally universal, seriously imperils the existence of the National Government. It could not be called a Government, if in virtue of the right of self-defence, common alike to Governments and individuals, under such circumstances it could not destroy its enemies. It is absurd to consider the war now raging as one meant to draw a line between coterminous nationalities. It is a war in the bosom of one nationality, of a people of the same race and language, on an arena bounded by the lakes, the ocean, the Gulf, and the great tributary streams that unite and insulate and mark it as the domain of one great Government. It is a war of principle and for dominion. If the dynasty founded on the slave system triumphs, it will give law to the continent. If it fails, as fail it must, unless the tendency of the age becomes inverted, there is an end of Slavery among civilized nations. What a humiliating contrast is presented for the new world in the attempt of JEFFERSON DAVIS and his coadjutor rebels striving to fetter their poorer and more ignorant fellow-citizens in the chains of their four millions of negro slaves; while the Autocrat of the Russias proclaims the freedom of forty millions of serfs, delivering them from the yoke of a haughty nobility and his own right of seigniory, and establishing them as freeholders!

Our would-be nobility of slave creation has thrown down the gage of battle for the slave system against the free system of government. When the batteries at Charleston poured their hot shot into the fortress built and armed and manned by the nation to protect that city from foreign invasion, under which it had twice failed, it signified a war of fire and sword against the nationality founded by our forefathers to secure the liberties for which our countrymen fought and conquered. The Democracy of the North rose as one man with the Republicans, in whose hands the elections had placed the Administration, to defend the cause of freedom and the Union. The Democracy then saw the conflict in which this act involved the country in its true aspect. Every step in its progress proves that it is a war waged for military supremacy on the part of the assailants—for the liberty and nationality it secures on the other. Foreign kings and emperors are invoked to join with the conspirators in making a wreck of the Republic, and share in the advantages to be derived from its ruin. Pirates, bearing the flag of the rebellion, and fitted out under the auspices of wealthy speculators, looking for remuneration in the plunder of our commerce, disgrace the civilization of the age by robberies and conflagrations on the high seas. In such a war—a war for freedom on one hand and Slavery on the other—no permanent peace can be patched up. To endure, there must be submission to the Government as constituted by our fathers, or as it would be constituted by Mr. DAVIS and his military adherents. Any compromise or partition treaty would give but a breathing spell for fresh preparations for renewed struggle.

May we not hope, as there is no escape from an issue so forced upon us, that the Democracy of the North will, as at the threshold of the war, be found with the great majority of the constituency of the loyal States, zealously battling for the right, which every patriot of whatever party holds to be with the Government of the Union? It has taken the stand that the extinction of the slave institution is essential to save the Union and perpetuate the Government which it has put in jeopardy. The armies of the Union fight to make prisoner this giant of the war on the side of our adversaries. Once withdrawn from them, he takes from them the motives and the means of continuing the conflict.

The partisan who may thwart the brave men that risk their lives in battling for a consummation alike patriotic and humane will, on the return of the maimed veterans to their homes, covered with laurels and honorable scars, hide his diminished head in obscurity forever.

In contests of opinion between parties, the utmost virulence of expression is soon forgiven and forgotten. But when war strikes the country, the man who withholds support to the soldiers who offer their lives in its defence, or disables their efforts by words or acts favoring the cause of the enemy, never recovers its confidence. What was the fate of the public men who took sides with England in the war of the Revolution or that of 1812?

The political convulsion of 1798–'99, ending in the election of Mr. JEFFERSON, was characterized by more bitterness, with a party frenzy more intense than when blood flowed in battles on the field. But the ill spirit vanished like the spectre of a morning's dream when Mr. JEFFERSON rose to the nation's chief honor, and the country was relieved of the apprehensions of the loss of the election made by the people. The struggle had been on one side to consolidate the Federal power, and by construction give it the tone and tendency of the British Government; on the other, to assert State rights and popular sovereignty by strict adherence to the republican model presented in the Constitution. This, fairly construed, embraced the opinions of both contending parties. They were reconciled in the admirable inaugural address, which allayed partisan fury in its assertion of what was true of the great body of the people: "We are all REPUBLICANS—all FEDERALS." It may be truly said *now*, speaking the sense of the masses of our countrymen, "WE ARE ALL REPUBLICANS—all DEMOCRATS." Exclude the conspirators and the slave institution, which they have shaped into a glut to split the Union; exclude the conspirators and those whom Slavery has made their slaves, and our countrymen are at this moment "all Democrats—all Republicans"—asserting popular sovereignty, the right of self-government, the rights of the States, the nationality of the Union, all defined, balanced, checked, and bound together in the republican form of government inherited from our fathers.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MOVEMENT TO RAISE WAGES OF MATES OF VESSELS.—A meeting of ships' mates was called, last evening, at No. 227 South-street, to consider the question of raising their wages. But few persons were present, but some intelligent first officers made statements to our reporter, which have interest as showing that the general movement for larger wages is spreading among the seamen. It appears that first mates now receive the same pay as during eight or ten years past—*i. e.*, on packets, from $40 to $45 a month, while the seamen very often get larger wages by getting $60 or $70 advance on their wages of $30 a month, and leaving the ship at the end of their run. Mates also find their current rate of pay insufficient for the decent support of a family, almost all articles of common consumption having risen from 30 to 50 per cent., and some much more.

DEATH FROM A POLICEMAN'S CLUB.—Coroner WILDEY, yesterday, held an inquest on the body of DENNIS LYONS, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 10 Mulberry-street, who died on Sunday evening last from the effects of violence inflicted by Officer GEORGE GRASSICK, of the Sixth Precinct. The testimony showed that a few nights since the above-named officer, while on duty in Mulberry-street, saw deceased and another man abusing a little girl. The official remonstrated, and made an effort to arrest the parties. LYONS resisted, and the officer was compelled to resort to the "locust." The result was a severe fracture of the skull, from the effects of which LYONS died soon after.

PAYMENT OF BOUNTIES TO VETERANS.—Yesterday the County Volunteer Committee paid bounties to about seven hundred veterans. The following regiments were represented: Fortieth New-York Volunteers, One Hundred and Forty-sixth New-York Volunteers, One Hundred and Third New-York Volunteers, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers, Fiftieth New-York Volunteers, Fifty-first New-York Volunteers, Seventy-second New-York Volunteers, Tenth New-York Volunteers, Third New-York Battery, Second New-York Cavalry, Fifth New-York Artillery, Forty-third New-York Volunteers, First New-York Mounted Rifles.

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—As will be seen by a card in another column, Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY has consented to receive funds for this Society to be appropriated in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia, as well as in other parts of the South occupied by our armies. A school was established yesterday, in Washington, by Rev. Messrs. CAIN, HINTON and HANDY, and it is expected that six or seven in all will be established in other parts of the District of Columbia, if the funds requisite can be procured.

RIVER ITEMS—Yesterday the steam tug *George Wetten* came in collision with the schooner *Helen*, which was lying at anchor in the East River. No considerable damage was done to either vessel.... Work on the ship *W. A. Lindsay* has been abandoned, and a survey is to be held.... The Italian iron-clad, *Re d'Italia*, has been fully repaired, and is now lying at her dock in Hoboken, whence she will sail in a few days on her final trial trip.

NAVIGATION.—Until within the last three days navigation on the North and East Rivers, in their near approach to this City, has been seriously impeded by ice; so much so, that it was expected the Sound steamers would be withdrawn. The recent favorable weather has made any inconvenience the public might suffer from in this respect no longer to be feared.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD FAIR AT CHICAGO.—A great Irish-American Fair, for the benefit of the Fenian Brotherhood, will be held at Chicago, on the 28th of March next. MICHAEL SCANLAN, Esq., is now in this City to obtain subscriptions for this fair, which, it is thought, will be one of the most extensive ever held in our Western cities.

FURTHER ACCOMMODATION FOR TROOPS.—Major-Gen. DIX yesterday issued orders for the erection of barracks on Willard's Point for the accommodation of 3,000 troops. These quarters are intended for the use of soldiers in transit to and from the seat of war.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Adjourned until Wednesday, 27th January. *Part II*—Nos. 2, 600, 696, 762, 764, 766, 768, 772, 774, 776, 778, 786, 788, 792, 796, 810.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 36, 157, 256, 218, 725, 240, 247, 178, 164, 190, 254, 260.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1711, 3133, 653, 2487, 3291, 3293, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3315, 3317, 3327, 3329, 3331. *Part II.*—Nos. 2564, 3140, 3390, 3292, 3294, 3298, 3306, 3308, 3320, 3328, 3324, 3332, 3334, 3336.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 21, 32, 35, 47, 51.

The Kohnstain Frauds.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Emil Von Schoening vs. Solomon Konhstain.—The plaintiff in this case had a claim against the Government for furnishing board and lodgings to the amount of $—— to the Fifty-second New-York Volunteers. This claim he placed in the hands of the defendant to collect, as his agent. He alleges that the defendant collected the claim, and that he has never accounted to him for any of it. The defendant denies the allegations of the complaint. This is one of the alleged fraudulent claims for collecting which Konhstain has been arrested by the United States authorities. Case still on. Gilbert Dean and J. J. Marbury, for defendant; J. K. Bryan for plaintiff.

The Express Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Stephen T. Clark vs. James Brooks and Erastus Brooks.—This case was called on the regular Calendar for trial yesterday morning. Mr. Smyth, one of the counsel for the defendants, moved that it be postponed, on account of the pendency of another branch of the case in Chambers. His Honor took the matter into consideration, and said that he would decide it in the course of the day.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 25, 1864.

$2,500	U.S.6s, 5-20s..Co.104	300	Hud. R. R. 139
7,000	do 103⅛	100	do b10 139⅛
6,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200	do 139⅛
	Oct. & April....107⅛	100	do 139⅛
28,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c...N 97⅞	500	Reading R. 116⅛
6,000	Ky. State 6s 100	200	do b30. 116⅛
20,000	Ohio&Miss. R. C. 37	500	do 116¼
1,000	E. 5th M. Bs 110	200	do b10. 116¼
2,000	N. Y. C. 6s 106	100	do s5. 116
3,000	Al.&T. Ht. 1st M.101	900	do 116
10,000	Al.&T.H.2d M.P. 91	500	do s10 116
2,000	C.&N.W.1st M ... 94	500	do 115⅞
10,000	C.& N.W. 2d M.. 76¼	200	do s5.115⅞
1,000	Gal.&C.1st M.ex..112	5	Mich. Cen. R 136
15,000	P.,Ft W.&Ch.2d.100⅛	500	do 135⅛
1,000	Cl. & P. 4th M ... 83	100	M. S. & N. I. R ... 87⅛
2,000	do 83⅛	50	do 87⅞
5,000	McGreg. W. 1st M. 93	400	do 87¾
30	Bank of Commerce.100⅛	600	do 88
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk.109⅛	12500	Ill.Cen. R. C.B.S. opg 115
10,000	Am. Gold 157⅞	300	Ill. Cen. F. S...b30.119
12,000	do 157⅞	100	do 117
200	Canton Co. 39⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...129⅛
1000	do b10 39⅛	600	do 129¼
500	do 39⅛	500	do ....opg 129⅛
100	do 39⅛	100	do s30. 129⅛
900	do 39	500	Cleve. & Pitts 114¼
100	Cumb. Coal Prf..b15 50	2200	do 114
200	do 49¾	600	do b10.114⅛
100	do s10 49⅞	200	do b15.114⅛
200	do 49⅛	100	do b10 114⅞
50	do 49⅞	400	do b30.114⅛
200	do b10 49⅞	400	do 113¾
200	Quick. M. Co. 55¼	200	do b5 114
400	do 55	400	do b10. 114
200	do b10 55⅞	300	do 113⅛
100	do b30 56	50	Gal. & Chi. R..b30.114
300	do 55⅛	310	do 113
500	Pacific M.S.S.C. 229	300	do s30.113
50	do b15.230	100	do b10. 113⅛
50	do 228¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. 138⅛
2000	Mar. Min. Co 25	400	do 138
100	do b10 25	1000	do b30. 138
100	do s10 25	1000	do s30.137⅛
100	do b30 25⅛	300	do b10.138
100	do s10 24⅛	400	do 137⅛
500	do 24⅛	426	do 137
200	do 24		do 136⅜
5	Min. Mining Co. 71		do 136⅜
100	N. Y. Cen. R. ....c 136⅛	50	Chi. & R. I. R. s15.147
100	do 136⅛	12	do 146
100	do s10 136⅛	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R 125
13	do 137	250	M. & P. Du C. 59
100	do b30.137	400	Tol. & Wab 56¾
300	do 136⅛	1500	P., Ft. W. & C. 86⅛
100	do 136⅛	100	do s10 86⅛
1500	Erie R. opg.108	100	do 86⅛
1500	do s30.108	200	do 86⅞
1000	do 107⅞	50	do b15 87
400	do 107⅞	100	do b10 87
300	do 107⅞	100	do b10 87⅛
20	Erie R. Pr. 102⅛	100	do b30 87⅛
200	do c.102	100	do b30 87⅛
1000	Hudson R.R. S'p... 93	500	do 87⅛
400	Harlem R. 99⅛	300	do b5 87⅛
1000	do 99⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. b30 48⅛
1000	do 100	300	do 48⅛
400	do s10.100	200	Chic. & Alt. 87⅛
400	do b5.100	200	do 86⅛
200	do b10.100⅛	100	Chi. & Alton Pref. 96
100	Alt. & T.Haute R ... 64	200	do 96⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s Cou.103⅞	400	Harlem R. b10.100
1,000	Mo. State 6s 67⅛	200	do b15.100
10,000	do 68	100	do s30 99⅛
16,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	200	do 99⅛
	Notes. Oct. & Apr...107⅞	600	do 99
4,000	U. S.6s,1-yr.C. 97⅛	200	Mich. Cen. R. s10.131
20,000	American Gold 157⅞	300	do 131
25,000	do 157⅞	500	Ill. Cen. R. S. 127
1000	Canton Co. 38	800	do 126
400	Cum. Coal Pref. 49⅛	200	do 126⅛
100	do s10 49⅛	2000	M.S. & N. I. R 87
50	Pacific M. S.Co.b10.230	1000	Clev. & Pitts 111
50	do b15.230	200	do b5.111
100	Erie R. b10.107⅛	1500	do 110⅛
50	do b30.107⅛	1000	do 110⅛
400	do 107⅛	700	do 110
100	do 107	200	Gal. & Ch. R. 111⅛
800	Reading R. 115⅛	200	do b10.112
100	do b30.116	200	do b10.111⅛
100	do 115⅛	200	do 111¾
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 135⅛	3000	Clev. & Tol. R 134
200	do 135⅛	1000	do b30.136⅛
100	do b10.136	100	do s30.134
100	do b10.135⅛	200	do s15.133⅛
300	do 135	200	do s15 133⅛
100	do b10.135⅛	100	Chic. & R. I. R.s60.140
100	do b10.135⅛	22	do 140
200	Erie R. Prf. b10.102	500	do s60.141
6	do 101¼	400	do b10 145
100	Hud. River R. 138⅛	400	do 144
400	do 138⅛	500	P., Ft. W. & C 86
100	do b10.138⅛	100	do b10 86⅛
50	do b30.138⅛	700	do b60 87

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R. b3.136¼	200	Cleve. & P. R. 113
200	do b3. 136	600	do b3 113
300	do 135⅞	500	do s10.112¾
200	Erie R. ex-div. 107⅛	400	do 112⅛
200	do ....c 107⅞	200	do s3.112⅛
300	do s3.107⅞	200	do b3 112⅞
500	do b3 107⅛	100	do ....c 112⅛
100	do b4.107⅞	200	do b4.112⅞
100	Hudson R. R. 138⅛	100	Gal. & C. R.ex-d. b3 112⅛
1300	Harlem R. b3.100⅛	100	do c.112⅛
300	do s3.100⅛	100	do 112⅛
400	do 100⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.b30.137
200	do s10.100⅛	100	do s3 136
100	do c.100⅞	500	do b3.136
300	do 100¼	500	do s60.135⅛
400	do 100	1000	do b30 136
800	do b3.100	2500	do s30.135⅛
100	Read. R. ex-div. 115⅛	500	do s10.135⅛
100	do ....c 115⅛	4000	do b3.135⅛
100	do ....c 115⅛	200	Chic. & R. I 146⅛
100	do c.115⅛	100	do 146⅞
100	Mich. Cen. R. 134	300	P., Ft. W. & C. 86⅛
200	do 133	400	do b3 86⅛
100	do s3 133⅞	100	do 86⅛
300	do s3 132¾	200	Tol. & Wab. R. 55⅛
100	do b10.133⅛	200	do b10 56
100	do c.133	300	Mariposa Min. Co. 23
300	do 133¼	200	do 23⅛
200	M. S. & N. I. R. 87⅛	800	do 24
100	do 87⅛	200	do 24⅛
100	do ....c 87⅛	700	do 25
400	do ....c 87¼	100	Wy. Val. C. C.ex-d 81⅛
300	Ill. Cen. R.ex-div. 129	100	do 81⅛
100	do c.129	50	do b10. 81⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

60	New-York Cen. 135⅛	300	Ill. Cen. R ex-dv. 124⅛
550	do 135	300	do 124¼
200	Erie R.ex-div 106⅛	1100	do 124
100	do b3.106⅛	200	do s3.124
200	Hud. R. R. 136⅛	700	do b3.124
100	do 137	200	do s3 124¼
600	Harlem R. 98¾	300	do s3.124⅞
200	do 98⅛	100	do 124⅛
200	Reading R.ex-d.b3.114¼	300	Cle. & Pitts. R. 110
200	Mich. Cen. R. 127⅛	800	do s3.110
200	do 127	600	do 110¼
100	do b3.127	100	do b3.110¼
100	do 126¾	2300	do s3 110⅛
100	do b3.126¼	300	do s10 110
300	do 126¼	1000	do b3 110¼
600	do 126	300	do s10.110⅛
200	do 126⅛	1000	P., Ft. W. & Ch. s30 85
100	M. S. & N. I. R. ..s3 86⅛	100	do s3 85⅝
300	do 86⅛	300	do 85⅝
400	do s3 86¼	600	do 85⅛
100	do 86⅞	600	do s3 85⅛
300	do 86¼	100	T. H. & Alt. Pr. 75
100	do b3 86⅞	900	Canton Co. 38
300	do 86⅛	200	do b3 38
300	do 86	100	Cumb. Coal b3 49
100	do b10 86¾	200	do 49
400	Gal. & C. R.ex-d. 110	200	Wyom. V. Coal.x-d 81¾
500	do s3 110	100	do ....4 days 81¾
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. b3.132	100	do b10 82
050	Chi. & R. I. 141	100	do s15 81⅛
100	do 141¾	300	Quicks. M. Co. 51⅛

MONDAY, Jan. 25—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York on Saturday, Jan. 23, 1864, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 16:

Decrease in Loans	$3,065,262
Decrease in Specie	806,751
Decrease in Circulation	58,275
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	174,793

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 24, 1863.	Jan. 23, 1864.	Jan. 16, 1864.
Capital	$69,128,000	$69,722,508	$69,722,508
Loans	179,288,266	162,925,888	165,991,170
Specie	38,549,794	24,077,513	24,884,264
Circulation	9,083,419	5,949,807	6,008,182
Gross Deposits	215,079,455	206,938,277	199,504,847
Exchanged	49,810,227	76,801,924	69,493,801
Undrawn	168,269,228	130,136,353	130,311,046
In Sub-Treasury	9,853,460	42,030,519	39,230,655

The Bank return shows a steadier Deposit line than was looked for after the heavy investments of last week in the Popular Loan. The line of Loans and Discounts is further reduced about three millions by the transfer of the new Legal-tender Five ₩ cents. into ordinary currency. The Specie at Bank is down $800,000, and up $750,000 at the Treasury Office from last Monday. The whole stock of Gold at Bank and in the Treasury Office in this City stands to-day $38,600,000, about the same as at the beginning of the New-Year. The export demand continues to be supplied from the interior, including some moderate receipts, every ten days, from California.

The market for Money was much the same to-day as on Saturday. The leading Stock firms are supplied at 7 ₩ cent., as the rule among lenders, but special negotiations for large sums, on call, after 30@60 days, continue to be made for the new Legal Tender, which cost to the borrower from 10 to 14 ₩ cent. ₩ annum.

The price of Gold is 1@1¼ ₩ cent. dearer than on Saturday, and Exchange on London 172¼ ₩ cent. The speculators for the rise in Gold, at the opening of the market, early this forenoon, advanced the price to 158¼@¾ ₩ cent., but it soon after returned to 157¾@157⅛ ₩ cent.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway speculation, which left off weak on Saturday night, manifested signs of revival, and on the first call of the list, at the early Board, prices were rather higher. On the adjournment, however, a dull feeling again came over the market which was more decidedly manifested on the Street between the Boards. At the Second Board, a very decided fall in prices was experienced, varying on the different New-York and Western stocks from 1 to 3 per cent. No special cause is assigned for the change in the temper of the market since Saturday morning; but there was no mistaking the decided nature of the turn or the disposition of a number of prominent operators to press the market down. A very heavy business was done at the decline in Cleveland and Toledo, and the sellers of Cleveland and Pittsburgh, as on Saturday afternooo, made very heavy cash contracts as the price went down. There were also sales to the extent of 2,000 shares of Michigan Southern at the decline of 1 per cent., while Illinois Central fell from 129½ to 125½ on sales of only 1,500 shares at the Second Board. The Government stocks were firm throughout the day, and the long 6 per cents. scarce and in request. The Popular Loan sold at 103¾@104 ₩ cent.

At 4 o'clock there was much excitement on the Street, and great interest was manifested by the crowd of speculators to know the cause of the sudden break down. As no reliable information on the subject transpired, the market was left to take its chances to-morrow, in the whirl of speculation, at about the following prices compared with Saturday night:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
Gold Coin	156⅞	157⅞	Mich. Central	136	126
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅛	106⅞	Mich. Southern	88	86
N. Y. Central	136⅛	134	Mich. Guarant'd	134xd	132
Erie	107⅞	106¾	Illinois Cen.	129⅛	125
Erie Preferred	102⅛	101⅛	Pittsburgh	113⅛	110
Hudson	140	137	Fort Wayne	86⅞	85⅛
Pacific Mail	229⅛	230	Rock Island	149	143
Harlem	98	98⅛	Galena	113	110
Canton	39⅛	38	Reading	116⅛	114
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	97¾	Quicksilver	56¼	55
Toledo	138	133	Cum'land Coal	49	48¼
Northwest	49⅛	47⅛	Mariposa	30	24

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Chatham	100
America	125	Bk. of the Republic	103
Butchers' & Drovers'	120	Hanover	98
State of New-York	103	Irving	100
Commerce	100⅛	Continental	100
Mech's' B'king Asso.	90	Importers' & Traders'	109
Am. Exchange	108		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Chi. & N. W. S. F	104
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101⅛	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts	94
Erie thirds, '83	111⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	76¼
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie fifths, '88	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff. N.Y.&E. 1sts,'77	104	M. & P. du Ch.	101
Hud. R. sec'ds, S.F.'85	115	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112
Har. seconds, 64	100	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107¼
Mich. C. new 1sts, '83	121	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	117	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.3ds	86
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	105
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.	107	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	102¼
Ill. Central, '75	121	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83¼
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91	Chi. & Alt.	101
Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82	Atl. & G. W.	94

The *American Railway Journal* publishes the following statement, showing the actual mileage and cost of the railroads in each State, etc.:

RAILROADS IN THE LOYAL STATES.

States	Mileage—Total.	Mileage—Completed.	Cost of Road and equipment
Maine	648.59	509.37	$17,798,316
New-Hampshire	687.73	661.32	21,130,271
Vermont	538.17	586.17	23,076,034
Massachusetts	1,339.42	1,277.54	56,985,187
Rhode Island	156.44	123.94	5,363,974
Connecticut	770.75	615.61	22,153,623
New-York	3,505.76	2,892.46	134,410,500
New-Jersey	951.25	761.77	36,363,428
Pennsylvania	4,070.77	3,545.36	165,817,338
Delaware	182.59	126.60	4,345,761
Mary'd and Dis. Col.	709.90	467.80	25,580,333
West Virginia	361.50	361.50	16,342,978
Kentucky	388.40	550.28	22,209,966
Ohio	4,550.10	3,356.74	130,454,396
Michigan	1,425.50	869.20	31,318,950
Indiana	2,579.57	2,173.57	71,713,528
Illinois	3,698.90	3,080.10	113,308,572
Wisconsin	1,680.28	986.28	34,445,232
Minnesota	1,460.00	70.00	5,200,000
Iowa	2,254.80	872.30	25,794,052
Missouri	1,412.39	914.75	45,912,879
Kansas	360.00	40.00	1,000,000
California	512.73	120.05	5,780,000
Oregon	19.50	19.50	700,000
Total Loyal States	34,807.04	24,926.93	$1,025,115,143

RAILROADS IN THE REBEL STATES.

Virginia	2,016.48	1,378.70	$50,869,354
North Carolina	1,320.42	945.30	18,241,298
South Carolina	1,039.93	988.93	21,960,694
Georgia	1,635.23	1,421.22	29,036,382
Florida	586.50	401.50	9,628,006
Alabama	1,434.70	801.16	21,351,195
Mississippi	1,072.12	867.12	24,284,136
Tennessee	1,393.48	1,304.77	33,545,511
Arkansas	701.33	38.50	2,800,000
Louisiana	838.00	334.75	13,630,218
Texas	2,787.09	451.50	16,509,772
Total Rebel States	14,835.19	8,933.45	$240,885,472
Grand Total	49,136.48	33,860.38	1,265,962,218
Do. last year	49,682.23	32,470.95	1,224,221,671
Increase in 1863	495.75	1,389.48	$41,739,544

In the foregoing list we discover that the State debt of Missouri, $24,500,000 in amount, is a first mortgage upon 914 miles completed railways, which cost $45,912,879; and that the State debt of Tennessee, about $12,000 in amount, is a first lien upon 1,304 miles of completed road, which cost $33,545,511.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,399,293 33; including for Customs, $238,000; Payments, $2,196,057 12; Balance, $42,233,756 18.

The annual statement of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company appears elsewhere in this paper. A dividend of forty per cent. is declared for the year 1863. Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates to be paid on and after the 2d February next, and the certificates of the issue of 1862 are to be paid in cash. The premiums marked off during 1863 amount to seven and a half million dollars.

An advertisement relative to the exchange or redemption of the Green Bay, Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad bonds will be found in another column.

The bids for $2,000,000 Connecticut State 6 ₩ cent. 20 year Bonds, were opened at Hartford on Saturday. The aggregate of offerings was upwards of $4,000,000, at prices ranging from par to 4 ₩ cent. premium. The entire loan was awarded to KETCHUM, SON & Co., of this City, under their bid for the whole or none, at 101.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 36 bbls. Ashes, 15,885 bbls. Flour, 120 bbls. and 2,442 bags Corn Meal, 207 bushels Wheat, 3,900 bushels Corn, 482 bushels Barley, 16,903 bushels Oats, 650 bushels Malt, 3,738 pkgs Provisions, and 1,687 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 35 bbls., including Pots at $8 75, and Pearls at $10 ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Is in fair request at uniform prices. Middling, 84c.@85c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less freely offered and has been quoted up 5c.@15c. per bbl., but the demand has not been very active, either for shipment or home use. Sales since our last, 16,100 bbls., part to Government, including Superfine State and Western, at $6 45@$6 80, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $7@$7 45, chiefly at $7 05@$7 15; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@7 60, and inferior do, at $7 15@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 45 @$6 80
Extra State	7 00 @ 7 45
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 15 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45 @ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 70 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 50 @ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 75 @11 50

Southern flour is in good demand at buoyant rates; sales since our last, 1,850 bbls., at $7 70@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is unusually active and is dearer; sales 3,200 bbls. extra at $7 10@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 750 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in brisk request to-day.

chiefly for shipment, though partly for milling, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ℔ bushel. Sales since our last, 270,000 bushels, including White Western on private terms; Amber Western at $1 70@$1 75; Red Western at $1 64@$1 70; Red do., old, at $1 60; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 50@$1 62, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club at $1 55@$1 60, Chicago Spring at $1 54@$1 60; Old do. at $1 45; Amber Jersey at $1 70, ℔ bushel. Corn has been in very limited demand, at lower and irregular prices. Sales since our last, 16,500 bushels, at $1 25 for Mixed Western, in store, closing with no buyers at this price, and $1 18@$1 22 for new Yellow and White Jersey ℔ bushel. Other sales were reported, but we could not trace them. Rye continues in limited request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ℔ bush. Oats are less active and heavy; we quote Canada at 89c.@92c.; Western at 91c.@94c., closing at 91c.@93c.; State at 90c.@93c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ℔ bush. Barley is in slack demand, at $1 25@$1 50, as extremes, ℔ bush. Sales, 850 bushels. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ℔ bush. 6,000 bush. Canada Peas were sold, for export, at $1 17 ℔ bush., delivered.

HAY—North River Bale is more abundant and in fair demand at $1 35@$1 60, in large and small lots, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in good request at from 25c. @39c., according to quality, ℔ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more sought after, including Turpentine at $2 85@$3 ℔ gallon. Resin at $26@$37 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $10@$14; Pitch at $17@$22 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 10@$1 12; Crude Sperm $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 22½@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 87½@$1 95; Linseed at $1 50@$1 51; No. 1 Lard at $1 07½@$1 12½; City Red at 79c.@80c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ℔ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 50 and $4 50@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum, 30½c.@31½c.; Refined do. at 53c.@56c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 44½c.@46½c., in bond, ℔ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 2,203 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet, though prices have favored buyers. Sales, since our last, 1,700 bbls., $21 50@$22 for New Mess; $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess, last season's packing; $18 50@$18 75 for two year old Mess; $22 50@$25 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19@$21 50 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $16@$18 for Old and New Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair request at 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 485 packages, part for future delivery. Bacon is in fair demand at 10½c.@13c., according to quality, ℔ lb.; sales 2,150 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in more request, at 8¾c.@9½c., the latter for choice City, ℔ lb. Lard continues heavy; sales 850 tcs. and bbls. at 12½c.@13½c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ℔ lb. Beef is in fair demand and firm; sales, 750 bbls., at $14 50@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 25 for plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ℔ tierce; sales, 350 tcs. Beef Hams, $19@$21 ℔ bbl.; sales, 187 bbls. Butter is in fair demand to-day, at 22c.@28c., for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in more request, at 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate demand at previous rates. Sales, since our last, 480 hhds., including New-Orleans, 12½c.@14c., and Cuba, 12c.@12¾c., also 170 boxes Havana, at 13c.@13½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13½c.@17½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 245,000 lbs., at 12¼@12¾ ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of only 80 bbls. State, chiefly at 82½c. ℔ gallon, the market continuing quite unsettled.

FREIGHTS—Have been more active to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements include 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. ℔ bbl.; 100,000 bushels Wheat, at 4d.@4s. ¾d. ℔ bushel; 6,000 bushels Peas, at 4½d. ℔ bushel; 1,500 pkgs. Bacon, Butter, and Cheese, at 15s.@18s. 3d.; 50 hhds. Tallow, at 15s. ℔ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 150 tcs. Beef, at 3s.3d. ℔ tce. For Glasgow, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 1s-9d@1s. 10½d.; 5,000 bbls. by neutral, at 2s. ℔ bbl.; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. by sail, vessel and private terms by steamer; 2,100 pkgs. Bacon, Butter and Cheese, by steamer, at 30s.@40s. ℔ ton. For Cork, and orders, (excluding west coast of Ireland) 22,000 bushels Wheat at 5s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Bremen, 75 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburg	Feb. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	Jan. 19	Galway	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Creole	Jan. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Geo. Washington	Jan. 30	New-York	New-Orleans.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia*, will close on Wednesday, at 8 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus* via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Etna*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for Havana and the West Indies, by the *Eagle*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-orleans by the *Creole*, will close on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
No. 180 Broadway, New-York. No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

TURNER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS OF TURNER'S GINGER WINE, BITTERS, SYRUPS, CORDIALS, NATIVE WINES, &C. Removed to corner of Pine and Water sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, ABOUT SIX o'clock, a MINK MUFF, either in a 7th-av. stage or upon getting out of it at Fulton Ferry, or in the ferry-house, New-York side. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 89 First-place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—ON FRIDAY, JAN. 22, A ROSE DIAMOND BREASTPIN, mounted with black enamel. Whoever has found and will return the same to J. P. SWAIN, No. 139 Front-st., will be suitably rewarded.

FOUND, A PORTEMONNAIE.—THE OWNER can have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at No. 156 Front-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMITY-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH—CORNER of Amity and Wooster-sts., Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., Pastor. Religious services appropriate to the removal of this church from its present location will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A discourse will be preached by the Pastor, and Rev. Drs. BURLINGHAM, WESTON, and other City clergymen are expected to take part in the exercises. A general attendance of present and former members is particularly requested.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 8 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

PERSONAL.

ONE AND ONE.—PRAY, DON'T BE BEHIND the Age.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 126th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 10th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, THE PHOENIX HOUSE, MENDHAM, N.J.—The executors of William Phoenix, deceased, will offer at private sale the large and spacious boarding-house, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, about six miles from Morristown, known as the Phoenix House. The place is noted for its healthfulness, beautiful scenery, fine air, etc., and combines all the requisites of a country resort. The property consists of TWO LARGE THREE-STORY BUILDINGS CONNECTED.

The rooms are large and airy, and well calculated to accommodate about sixty boarders. There is a good barn and garden attached.

They also offer for sale a valuable farm, which will be sold with the house, containing about forty acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, about one mile from the house. If the property is not sold by the 15th of February next, it will then be offered for rent.

For further particulars, inquire of T. W. & J. W. PHOENIX, on the premises, or of WHITLOCK & ANDERSON, No. 332 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE (COTTAGE-BUILT,) 50 feet front by about 42 feet in depth, with six lots of ground, each 25 feet by 133 feet 5 inches, situated on 3d place, south corner of Henry-st., South Brooklyn. The house is replete with every modern convenience; the city sewerage assessment is paid on both fronts of the property; the garden is stocked with the best fruits, both tree and shrub. There is a brick stable 30x20 feet fronting on Henry-st. The purchaser may take the carpets, and some portions of the furniture, at a fair valuation; over the first story of the stable is a large room, 18x28, with a billiard table; the room is properly fitted. Inquire on the premises of the tenant, W. S. WOODWARD, Esq., or of EDWARD V. CLARK, No. 167 President-st., Brooklyn, or of E. S. MUNROE, No. 22 William-st., N. Y. Two-thirds (⅔) of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Price $18,000.

A SPECIAL CHANCE FOR A BARGAIN.—A gentleman who wishes to retire from active business, desires to dispose of the whole or part of the following property, in one of the most healthy and fertile districts in Pennsylvania, to wit: 6,000 acres of land, 1,200 of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with sixty dwelling houses and four large bank barns, one furnace, rolling mill, nail factory, rivet and nut and washer machines, grist and saw mills, all driven by four steam engines. There is a vein of coal ten feet thick, and veins of iron ore immediately under the coal, which greatly facilitates the mining. The aforesaid works are now in operation. Samples of manufactured articles and raw material may be examined at Mr. R. S. Stenton's, No. 102 John-st., or at the proprietor's room, No. 444 St. Nicholas Hotel.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT CORNER OF Dutchess-turnpike and North-lane, in the village of Pleasant Valley, one-half acre of land, large 2-story dwelling, with wings, now occupied as a dwelling and store; barn and shed, grapevines, asparagus bed, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a select school or a Summer residence for a City family, 7 miles from Poughkeepsie. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, on the premises.

ALSO—A cottage house, containing 7 rooms, three-quarters of an acre of land, well, cistern, and barn, all in good order, fruit and shade trees; good situation for a mechanic or teamster. Title indisputable. Terms easy. Inquire of GEO. W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New-York.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Three English basement brown-stone front houses, Nos. 83, 85 and 87 Montague-place, 90 feet easterly from Henry-st.; dimensions are 20x60 feet, and four stories high, built in the most thorough manner, and replete with all modern conveniences. The situation is very desirable. Also, one house of the same class, No. 74 Pierrepoint-st., opposite the Dutch Church. Also, house No. 18 Nassau-st., between Liberty and Washington, brown-stone front, 30 feet wide, well built, and conveniently arranged. Also, four very desirable houses in Hicks-st., near Orange. Apply to H. K. CORNING, SON & CO., No. 84 South-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber, HENRY MILLER, Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

THAT PROPERTY AT THE HEAD OF Chatham-square, running through to Catharine-st., with a large frontage on East Broadway; together with No. 19 Catharine-st., No. 13 Market-st., No. 61 St. Mark's place, and also fifty feet front on Grand, corner of Cannon-st. (All improved.) Will be sold at auction by Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—BROWN-STONE, FOUR-story English basement, finished throughout with all modern improvements, including baths, furnace, dumb waiter, &c., &c.; exactly opposite the residence of Gen. Sandford, 22d-st., convenient of access by several lines of omnibuses and cars, on a street free from nuisances or tenements. Apply for particulars and permit at the office of present occupant, between 10 and 11 A. M., or 4 and 5 P. M. CHAS. H. TOWNSEND, No. 20 Reade-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS, &c., &c.—For sale, by order of the Trustees of the Theological Seminary, in a fully improved section of the City, sixty-six lots of ground, comprising the whole block between 20th and 21st sts., 10th and 11th avs. Twenty-three of these lots are leased to May 1, 1864. The remainder are vacant. Will be sold as an entire plot, or in parcels, or a lease for a long term of years will be given if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A TWO AND A HALF STORY dwelling-house, in good condition, slate roof; ten rooms, stable, eight lots filled with fruit, fine old shade trees, shrubbery, good garden, &c. The property lies on 85th and 86th sts., west of Broadway, overlooking the river. Sold very low, as the owner is leaving the city. Possession 10th of February. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21 feet 6 by 50, price $8,000. Terms easy. Also, two large 4-story brown-stone houses, on the north side of 42d-st., east of 6th-av., 21 feet by 54, now building, will be completed by the 1st of April. Also, four lots on the corner of 76th-st. and 10th-av. Inquire of JOHN C. SARES, No. 30 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE.—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN stone fronts, with basement and cellar, all replete, Nos. 155 and 157 East 14th-st. House and two lots, 25 by 102 feet 6 inches, north side of 84th-st., one lot from Madison-av.; two-story brick house No. 225 Thompson-st., and others in desirable localities. Apply to J. H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED ENGLISH basement house No. 24 West 12th-st., west of and near 5th-av., together with large stable, approachable by port cochere entrance. Possession 1st May. Size of lot, 28x103, together with rear of adjoining lot. Price asked, $25,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

JERSEY CITY.—DWELLING-HOUSE AND two lots of ground for sale, with or without the furniture, located on the northeast corner of Wayne and Barrow sts.; house large and commodious, with modern improvements, finished in the best manner. Possession at once, if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

BROWN STONE AND FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSES FOR SALE—on 11th, 17th, 22d, 29th, 34th, 38th, 39th, 41st, 45th and 47th sts., near 4th, 5th and 6th avs., at prices from $10,000 to $40,000. Also, several fine brown-stone houses on Madison and 5th avs., some with stables, prices from $40,000 to $100,000. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE VARIETY OF DESIRAble houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, at low prices and on easy terms. Also, farms for sale or exchange, and money to loan on New-York and Brooklyn property. Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 19 Wall-st., New-York, and No. 11 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence at Tarrytown, N. Y. Two acres, outbuildings, fruit, ornamental and shade trees; house and premises in good order; marble mantles, gas fixtures, &c., &c. For particulars, apply to ALLEN NEWMAN, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE FRAME HOUSE, FILLED IN with brick, No. 84 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn; 2-story and attic, high basement and under cellar, with gas, water, range, heater, all in good order; lot 37½ feet by 100; alleyway 12½ feet, and party wall; two-thirds can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 40 Spruce-st.

WANTED, TO EXCHANGE FOR A PRIVATE stable with dwelling, not to be above 20th-st., and between Broadway and 7th-av., the house No. 290 4th-st., corner of Wooster, or the store No. 80 6th-av., or house and lot No. 102 Dean-st., Brooklyn, (brown stone front.) Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 140 East 27th-st. Possession given 1st of May. House 20x60, and lot 98-9; all in good order; all modern improvements. Inquire of E. F. ROGERS, No. 145 East 27th-st. Price $9,000.

FOR SALE—DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 15 UNIversity-place, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot full width, house three rooms deep to 2d story, and in good order; if not sold by Feb. 1, will be for rent. Apply to L. C. MARTIN, No. 384 Broadway, up stairs.

MANUFACTURING OR TENEMENT PROPERTY.—The lot No. 63 Park-st., 23.3 by 147 feet, with buildings thereon, will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, at the Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE.

HOUSES AND LOTS IN DIFFERENT parts of Brooklyn and Williamsburgh for sale or exchange. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Dealers, corner Kent-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURray Hill, Lexington-av. House first class, high stoop, four story, brown-stone front. Price, including furniture, $20,000. For further particulars, inquire at No. 317 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—ON 18TH-ST., BETWEEN 4TH AND 3d avs., first-class, 3-story and basement brick house, in perfect order, modern conveniences; lot 23x100 feet. Apply to G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., before 2 P. M.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. OFFER for sale a most desirable plot of ground, on the east side of the City, of about 100 feet square; eligible for manufacturing or building purpose. Particulars at office, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, NO. 190 West 32d-st., 25 feet front and party walls. It is arranged to be equally well adapted for one or two families. A. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st., from 12 to 2 o'clock.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO VERY handsome houses, on lots 50 by 150 feet each, just completed, beautifully situated on Jefferson-av., near the City Park. H. PHELPS, No. 7 Pine-st., from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No 31 Pine-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110; house 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE.

A country residence in Llewellyn Park for sale. Apply to J. B. MERRICK & SON, No 69 William-st., New-York, or to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—MONT VERD, THE HOMESTEAD farm of the late Thomas Talmage, beautifully situated on an eminence one mile north of Somerville, N. J., and overlooking Somerset, and portions of Middlesex, Mercer, Hunterdon and Morris Counties. The farm contains 130 acres of clear land, under fine cultivation, and 30 acres of wood land. The buildings are all large and in excellent order. It is also well fenced, well watered and contains every variety of fruit. For further particulars inquire of SAMUEL TALMAGE, Somerville, N. J.

N. B.—On line of Central railroad, 1 hour and 30 minutes from New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT Hastings, on the Hudson, about 20 miles from the City. The property consists of about 40 acres of land, with three beautiful building sites, in addition to the house—all having splendid front views of the Hudson and the Palisades. The house is of stone, built in the most substantial manner; barn, coach-house, stable, carpenter's shop, hennery, &c., a great variety of fruits. Location perfectly healthy. This place adjoins the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE, SITUATED at Rye Neck, Westchester County, at the entrance to the harbor of Mamaroneck, near the residences of Samuel L. Mitchell and Alexander Taylor, Esqrs., consisting of 14½ acres of land, with water front on three sides; on the premises there is a good dwelling-house and outbuildings, new cottage, stone dock; good fishing and bathing, plenty of fruit, and everything requisite for a genteel residence. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A very desirable cottage, on State-st., with charming view of river, 3 minutes from depot, best of schools, churches, &c., in the immediate neighborhood; possession 1st February. Apply to AZARIAH CARPENTER, at Sing Sing, or Nos. 12 and 14 College-place, New-York.

RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON, NEAR THE CITY, FOR SALE.—House large and elegant, fully furnished; situation one of the finest on the river. Price, furnished, $13,000. Address, Box 4,991 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—DUTCHESS COUNTY PROPERTY.—The well-known M. D. L. Philips farm, of 170 acres of land, on the Salt Point Turnpike, 4 miles from Poughkeepsie. Large two-story dwelling-house, in good repair; large barn and sheds, and plenty of out-buildings; soil, sandy loam, very desirable for gardening, well watered, with never-failing springs; large orchard; 10 acres of of wood, with plenty of muck for manure. Twelve thousand dollars can remain on bond and mortgage, at six per cent. Every part of the farm can be seen from the house. A splendid site for a race course—mile track or more, if desirable. Inquire of GEORGE W. FORMAN, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., TWO miles from depot, a Farm, of 100 acres of excellent land, splendidly located, sloping to the south, well watered, and in fine condition. Has 600 apple trees, of the choicest variety, two acres in quinces, and an abundance of other fruit. The buildings consist of a good dwelling, large barns, carriage and ice houses, &c., all in good order and supplied with water. This offers a rare opportunity for one wishing to purchase a profitable farm in a healthful location. Morristown is noted for its healthfulness and fine scenery. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET WITH POWER OR WITHOUT.—No. 246 Canal-st; store and basement opposite Earle's Hotel. Also, several well-lighted rooms, one a corner with eleven windows. Also, a pleasant cottage for a small family, at Bedford, Westchester County, with garden, &c. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF NO. 14 BROAD AND Nos. 14 and 16 New-st., for three years from the first of May next. Can be converted into desirable offices at a small expense. Possession can be given in February if desired. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 14 Broad-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—THE LARGE BUILDING, No. 3 Broadway, facing the Bowling-green, will be fitted up for offices, and arranged to suit applicants from the 1st of May next. Apply, on the premises, to M. & W. LIVINGSTON.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented. Address Box No. 1,919 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—AT NO. 193 CHAMbers-st., near Washington, for $400. Inquire of A. A. ROBBINS, No. 193 Chambers-st.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELlar of No. 88 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STABLE TO LET—IN THIRTIETH-STREET, near Broadway. Inquire at 110 and 112 Nassau-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, By ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
Several first-class HOUSES, either on Madison or 5th-avs., or on the streets between the avenues.
Also, wanted, HOUSES and LOTS in any good and desirable location.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO RENT, for one or more years, with the view to purchase, a country place with from two to four acres of land, not more than ten miles from City Hall and on Manhattan Island; house must contain all the modern improvements; stable, fruit and shade trees indispensable. Address L. O., Box No. 1,466 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN EXCELlent farm of 300 acres, about half in wood; the land is superior, well watered and fenced; a good stone house and ample out-buildings; near the New-York line, in Passaic Co., N. J. R. FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN ENGLISH basement house, between 26th and 40th sts. and Madison and 6th avs.; size not less than 24x60; price not to exceed $25,000 cash. Address X. Y., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION, any time after Feb. 1. High stoop preferred. Rent from $600 to $1,000. Address O. D., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, a situation wanted as cook; thoroughly understands her business—soups, game, deserts, and all kinds of pastry; best City reference; no objection to City or country. Apply at No 113 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A GOOD COOK WISHES A SITUAtion in a small private family; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen at No. 180 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable American woman as first-class cook. Can do all kinds of cooking—French, English and American cooking. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 202 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given; is willing to assist with washing and ironing if required. Call at No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class English cook; she gets up recherché and fashionable dinners; would prefer a small, quiet family. Call at No. 240 5th-st., second floor, back room, near Avenue A.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman, with undoubted references, desires a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, in French, English and American styles. Would assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A TIDY GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family; makes pastry; wages $9. Call or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SITuation wanted by a good cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Can be seen at No. 305 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation; is a good family cook and laundress. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant woman as infant's nurse—capable of taking charge of a child from its birth—or as nurse and seamstress. Apply, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 172 West 11th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as monthly nurse or to take charge of a baby from birth, or to attend an invalid lady; with good reference. Can be seen until suited. No. 145 7th-av., one door from 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of a baby from its birth; is a real good plain sewer; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 East 23d-st., in the store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED BY A NURSE WHO can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or chamberwork and fine washing. City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a young woman who thoroughly understands her business, to take care of children; would do chamberwork if required; has the best City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress. The best of city references given. Call for two days at No. 513 7th av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTable woman wants a situation to do light chamberwork and take care of a baby; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 227 8th-av., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general house-work for a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; can give City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days if not suited, at No. 123 Christie-st.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a respectable American family, to do housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Please to call at No. 28 Hubert-st., 2d floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by an active young girl, a situation as a first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork; good reference. Call at or address M. A. K., No. 602 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS OR SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or seamstress; will assist with chamberwork; City reference. Call at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, with excellent City reference, a situation as thorough laundress, does fluting in excellent style; wages, $8 to $9. Call or address 192 East 21st-st.

WASHING WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE woman would like to get some ladies' or gentlemen's washing to do at her own house, No. 52 Spring-st., third floor, back room.

WASHING WANTED.—WANTED BY A REspectable woman, a few gentlemen's washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 78 West 20th-st., second floor, rear.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN, A MARRIED MAN, OF good education, of business experience, ready with his pen and quick at figures, desires to obtain employment in some mercantile, banking or other establishment, in New-York, where, by integrity and application, he may gain position. He believes that in any situation of trust and confidence his services would be found of value. Satisfactory reference given. Address, by letter, D. R. O. F., care of drawer No. 360, Post-office, Montreal, or, in person, to Messrs. Henry H. Leeds & Co., Nassau-st.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—SITUAtion wanted by a young man, who writes an excellent hand, is quick and accurate at figures, having some knowledge of book-keeping, desires employment as assistant. Address, for three days, GEORGE HENRY, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a man of practical experience in the management of green-houses, graperies, orchards, houses with pot culture, and out-door fruits in general; a first-rate vegetable grower; no objection to new places; roads, walks and ornamental grounds planted and laid out in order; has the best of reference. All notes addressed to J. DEVIN, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, during this month, attended to.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man that understands his business in every branch; has lived 6 years in last place; has a wife and one child. Any gentleman requiring the services of a thorough practical man, may apply to J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st., or address T. H. G., No. 154 10th-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a first class practical experienced married man, with a small family, who thoroughly understands every branch of his business, and capable of laying out new grounds tastefully. Address REX, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single man, to take care of a horse and carriage, and cow if required; willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant married man, without family, a situation as coachman; is an excellent driver and competent groom; best City reference and understands his business perfectly. Will be found willing and obliging. Strictly temperate. Address W. W., Box No. 220 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—AS COACHMAN, AND to work in a garden and make himself useful about a gentleman's house, by a smart energetic Protestant man who is not afraid of work, a careful hand with horses, good coachman, highly recommended; city or country. Apply at MANNING'S, 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, Wages moderate.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman in a private family, by an experienced young man, who speaks French, Spanish, Italian and English, and can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man as coachman and groom, who understands his business thoroughly, in a private family; good references if required. Address MICHAEL SHEEHAN, No. 80 Washington-st., for 2 days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable Protestant man, a situation as above; strictly temperate, willing and obliging; is a careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of reference. Address B. S., Box 211 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A GERMAN Protestant man, a situation as coachman in a private family; perfectly understands his business; four years reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a middle-aged man; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 22 East 22d-st.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUAtions, by an Englishman and wife, without incumbrance (Protestants,) the man as groom and coachman, the woman as experienced cook and willing to assist with washing; both will be found thorough servants, and willing to go to the country; have got the best of reference. Can be seen at 249 Grand-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., care of Mr. Machrlein, tailor, No. 136 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, a situation in a broker's office or mercantile establishment; the best of references given. Address CROMWELL, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

JOB PRINTER WANTED.—A FIRST-RATE printer, capable of acting as foreman in a small job office in this City, may hear of a permanent situation by addressing H. M., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, immediately, with full name and reference.

WANTED—TWELVE BOOK COMPOSITORS, BY SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

A FIRST-CLASS JOB COMPOSITOR wanted. Apply at No. 161 Pearl-st.

TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN WANTED in a paper warehouse; one as store, the other as traveling salesman; those who can influence trade and are thoroughly conversant with the paper business, may secure a good opening by addressing P. L. VALENTINE, No. 145 Beekman-st., N.Y., stating full particulars.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; one who is prompt and reliable, and a thorough master of his business; no others need apply; a married man will be furnished with apartments on the premises. Apply at No. 369 5th-av., before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED IN A WHOLEsale house an entry clerk, writing a good hand and correct and rapid in figures. Address, stating age, Box No. 3,977.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN THE WHITE Goods and Linen department of an importing and jobbing house on Broadway. Address Box No. 2,695 Post-office.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a chambermaid and waitress, competent and willing, who can furnish unexceptionable City references. Apply after 11 A. M., at No. 321 5th-av.

LAD WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS house, to learn the business. Salary first year $50. Address, with references, H. C. & Co., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; ONE WHO understands making desserts, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A BOY WANTED.—AN OFFICE BOY 12 TO 15 years' old; one who can play the melodeon preferred; salary $100 first year. Address Box No. 3,839 Post-office.

WANTED—A FARMER AND WIFE, CAPABLE of taking charge of a small farm, on the 1st of April next; Scotch or German preferred. Address S., Box No. 305 Post-office, New-York, stating terms and reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ENTRY CLERK in a dry goods importing and jobbing business. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating terms, Box No. 2,040 Post-office.

WANTED.—A GERMAN GIRL WANTS A SITUation to attend in a baker's store; can give good reference, and is fully competent. Can be seen at No. 218 Washington-st., Hoboken.

WATCHMAKERS WANTED.—APPLY IMmediately to MIDDLETON & POOLER, No. 12 Maiden-lane.

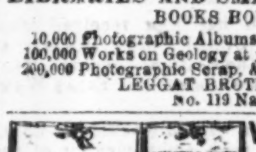
WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 2,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DRIVE A BUSIness coupe. Inquire at office No. 200 Lewis-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All parents who desire the health and happiness of their children are interested in the new PATENT CANTERING HORSES. Call and take a ride, or send stamp for circular. S. W. SMITH, No. 498 Broadway.

LIBRARIES AND SMALL PARCELS OF BOOKS BOUGHT.
10,000 Photographic Albums at our price.
100,000 Works on Geology at your price.
200,000 Photographic Scrap, &c., Pictures at any price.
LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DESTITUTE CHILDREN OF SEAMEN acknowledge the following donations since May last:

By Mrs. W. H. Aspinwall, $25; Mr. W. H. Aspinwall, $50. By Mrs. Appleton, 1 box of pens, 2 window shades, 3 barrels of apples. By Mrs. Bull, Miss M. Bronson, $40. By Mrs. Bunent, Mr. Snedeker, collection in Methodist Church, Port Richmond, $6 60; Ketchum, Son & Co., $2 06; Mr. Bement, 200 bundles of straw; collected by Masters Henderson and Pratt, Mr. Shaw, $5; Mr. Merritt, $10; Mr. G. Ward, $5; Mr. Weston, $5; Mr. Staples, $5; J. C. Henderson, Jr., $1; C. R. Henderson, $1 25; C. Schneider, $1; W. Hoyt, $1; Mrs. Gay, $1; W. P. Jones, $1; Mr. Monroe, $3; Mr. Bacon, $3; H. Delafield, $1; Mr. Ahrens, $1; Mr. Rodwald, $1; F. Tyson, 25 cents; Mr. D. Wetherspoon, $2; Mrs. Bement, $5; Mrs. Heal, $2; E. Bodine, 25 cents; Dr. Bogart, $1; Mrs. Bard, $1; O. Johnson, 25 cents; F. Anderson, $1; Mr. Davison, $1. By Mrs. Brown, Mr. George English, $18. By Mrs. Cuthbertson, two friends, $2; collection in St. John's Church, Clifton, $47 83. By Mrs. Goddard, cherries and other fruit; Miss Wickham, $2; Mrs. J. C. Green, fruits and vegetables twice. By Mrs. L. W. Goddard, John Grant Smith, $65; C. P. P. $4. By Miss Griswold, Mrs. J. A. C. Gray, for Christmas presents, $25. By Mrs. Heal, Mrs. S. D. Roberts, $5; Dietz & Co., 3 lamps; A. S. Barnes & Burr, 20 slates; D. T. Rushton, a quantity of medicines; P. Marching, $2; Capt. Depeyster, 20 bundles of straw; a friend, $1. By Mrs. LeRoy, Miss L. LeRoy, $7; Miss S., $1; Mrs. J. N. C., $3; Mr. J. L., $50; Mrs. W. B. Astor, $50; Mr. A. A. Low, $634. By Mrs. D. Low, Life Membership, $25; Mr. A. A. Low, 6 turkeys; Mrs. D. Low, 4 geese, 24 chickens, jars of jelly. By Miss Marshall, Atlantic Insurance Company, $100; Sun Insurance Company, $100. By Mrs. Marsh, Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, L. M., $25, 25 hoods; Mrs. La Bau, a crutch. By Miss Morse, Mrs. D. Parish, $5; Mr. Byrd, $1; Miss Morse, $2. By Mr. Moore, a quantity of New-Year's cakes. By Mrs. Norris, Mr. H. L. Norris, $100; James Bishop & Co., $50. By Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Hoxie, 140 baskets of strawberries. By Mrs. Norris and Mrs. Mitchell, a barrel of apples, 12 brooms. By Mrs. Norris and Miss Morse, 120 cornucopias. By Mrs. G. N. Miller, 12 hoods. By Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Russell, $5; Mr. Wann, a pig; Mrs. Stewart Brown, $10; Mr. Thorburn, a package of seeds. By Mrs. Satterlee, Mrs. H. L. Arnold, $5. By Mrs. Sexton, collection in Mr. Brownlee's Church, Port Richmond, $27 85; Mr. Wood, medicines, value of $10, jelly and New-Year's cakes; Master Charles Sexton, 4 tippets, 4 pairs mittens. By Mrs. Taylor, Mr. T. W. Ladd, $10. By Miss Wood, rhubarb and quinine. By Mrs. Windsor, $5 80, 100 Christmas books.

By order of the Board.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicines depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices &c. STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—BEWARE OF A man by the name of LEWIS ALLMAN, an Italian by birth, who has been lately in my gallery to learn photography, and is now selling a receipt of a new developer which is my discovery. I warn photographers not to buy it, for I intend to publish the receipt in every photographic journal, and to give it to those who desire it. P. C. DUCHOCHAIS, No. 396 Broome-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHment in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

SOLDIERS MUSTERED OUT WITH their regiments, and not paid their $100 bounty, will send or bring their discharges for collection at once to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Army and Navy Agent, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

SEVEN CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, &c. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 CHATHAM-ST.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL FIRST-CLASS Sewing-machines, new, for sale and to rent. P. H. DIAMOND, 539 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 5 first floor, over Park Bank.

ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES.—JAPONICA of the Societe Hygienique, for restoring and beautifying the hair. Depot at L. BASTET'S, 385 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHINTZES.

Just received by the latest European steamers, a large assortment of the newest styles of French and English Chintzes and SLIP COVERINGS, which we are offering at retail for reasonable prices. PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES, 50 CENTS—Real Paris kid, ladies' and misses' fancy colors; also 3,000 dozen real Alexandre's, closing at 75 cents, usual price $1 70. N. B.—The largest and cheapest stock of hosiery, gloves and undergarments in the City. A full assortment of best quality thread and needle and fancy goods. Zephyr worsted 12 cents, all colors; regular price 25 to 38 cents. At ELGER'S cheap store for first-class goods, No. 380 and 382 Broadway, near 18th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue to offer during the present month
DAMASK TABLE LINENS,
LINEN SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS,
TOWELINGS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.
DECIDED BARGAINS.
ALSO,
COTTON SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
In all the various widths.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE, QUALITY AND PRICE,
From $50 upward.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

RICH BLACK TAFFETAS,
EXTRA QUALITY, JUST RECEIVED,
In widths from 26 to 57 inches.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

SILK, VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,
To close our present Retail Stock,
At extremely low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth-st.

AT KINZEY'S EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.

CLOSING OUT OF THE ENTIRE STOCK TO RETIRE FROM THE BUSINESS.

$45,000 WORTH OF RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BRAIDS, BUTTONS, TAPES, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, PORTEMONNAIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
ALL SELLING AT OR BELOW COST.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.
STORE TO LET.

ESTABLISHED TWELVE YEARS.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
THOUSANDS OF COLLARS FROM 1c. UP.
PILES OF WORKED BANDS, 3c. UP.
DRESS TARLATANES AND ILLUSIONS, 5c. UP.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS OF LACES, 1c. UP.
BRUSSELS, GUIPURE, YAK, THREAD, MECHLIN, AND OTHER LACES, AT COST.
QUANTITIES OF BANDS, SETS, CUFFS, SLEEVES, BOSOMS, EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FLOUNCINGS, ALL AT COST.
3,000 LACE VAILS, COMMENCING AT 10c.
GOODS MUST AND WILL BE SOLD AT SOME PRICE TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

OVER 20,000 HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' AND GENT'S, PLAIN, TAPE-BORDERED, LACE, HEMSTITCH, NEEDLEWORK, FRENCH GOODS, SOME VERY FINE, COMMENCING AT 3c.
PILES OF SILK VELVETS, 1c. YARD, UP.
PILES OF TRIMMINGS, 1c. YARD, UP.
RIBBONS AT YOUR OWN PRICES, 1c., UP.
LOTS OF LINING SILKS, 15, UP.
LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS, HALF PRICE.
ALL SPRING GOODS AT HALF PRICE. PARASOLS, LACE MITTS, FANS, STRAW BONNETS, &c., &c.
15,000 DOZENS SPOOL COTTON.
ONE LOT WE ARE SELLING 2 SPOOLS FOR 1c.
ANOTHER LOT WE ARE SELLING 1c. SPOOL.
AND YET ANOTHER LOT, SPLENDID COTTON, 2c.
AND FOR 200 YARD COTTONS, 3c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
SEWING SILKS, 6c. DOZEN. SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c. CROCHET BRAIDS, 1c. WORKING COTTONS, 1c. LADIES' PAGES, 3c. BEST HOOKS AND EYES, 2c. LINEN TAPES, 1c. LOT OF CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON, 3c. HEAD NETS, 6c. TRIMMING BRAIDS, 2c. MACHINE TWIST, 8c. SPOOL. SPOOL LINEN FLOSS, 2c. SPOOLS CROCHET COTTON, 3c., WITH BUTTONS, FANCY COMBS, PORTEMONNAIES, BRACELETS, BAGS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., &c.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
OVER 30,000 PAIRS OF GLOVES, OF EVERY KIND, FOR LADIES, GENT'S, BOYS, AND GIRLS, BOTH WINTER, SPRING, AND SUMMER GLOVES, COMMENCING AT 3c. pair.
600 PAIRS KID GLOVES, LADIES' AND GENT'S, LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, AND WHITE, COMMENCING at 30c., 50c., 60c.
GOODS AT WHOLESALE AT AND BELOW COST, FOR CASH ONLY, AS THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
CHILDREN'S COTTON HOSE, COMMENCING at 3c.
CHILDREN'S WOOLEN HOSE, COMMENCING at 5c.
LADIES' HOSE, COMMENCING at 10c.
GENT'S HOSIERY, COMMENCING at 12c.
ENGLISH MERINO HOSE, at 25c.
PILES OF GENT'S LINEN COLLARS, 7c.
THOUSANDS OF NECKTIES, 5c. up.
LARGE QUANTITIES OF GOODS, OF WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MENTION IN AN ADVERTISEMENT, AT ABOUT ONE-HALF PRESENT PRICES.
LADIES WHO WISH TO AVOID THE CROWD, AND HAVE TIME TO EXAMINE THE GOODS, SHOULD COME ON UNPLEASANT OR STORMY DAYS, AS THEY WILL BE AMPLY REPAID BY SO DOING.
WM. KINZEY, Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE, Between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS!
W. R. ROBERTS, OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 252 Bowery,
begs to announce to his patrons and the public, that he has sold out his business to Messrs A. C. STRENZ & R. WOLF, and that his entire stock of foreign and domestic DRY GOODS, amounting in value to nearly $100,000, MUST BE SOLD OFF AT OR BELOW COST PRICE, BY FEB. 27, 1864.

The stock is all new and well selected, purchased at auction and from the importers for cash. The goods are all first class, and such as are to be found in first class establishments on Broadway, and comprise BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, REAL IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, MERINOS, EPANGLINE AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, REPS, and a general stock of FANCY DRESS GOODS.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH BLANKETS, LINENS, DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, SHIRTING AND SHEETING MUSLINS, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A superb stock of CLOAKS AND SHAWLS AND BALMORAL SHIRTS.

The public can rest assured that this is NO SHAM SALE or FALSEHOOD, put forward in order to dispose of an old worthless stock. Having gained their confidence after years of successful business, by candid and honorable dealings, I do not mean to forfeit now what I so highly value.

I will be pleased to see all my old customers and friends previous to my retiring, when I shall endeavor to prove how deeply I appreciate their past favors, by selling them CHEAP GOODS, At the real COST PRICE AND NO HUMBUG.
W. R. ROBERTS, CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM, No. 252 Bowery.
P. S.—Remember the stock must be sold off by Feb. 27.

FOR SALE.

The stock and fixtures of an old and well-known Lace, Embroidery, Ribbon, Hosiery, Glove, &c., &c., Store, having the largest Trade of any establishment of the kind in the City. A large portion of the stock was bought before the rise in prices, and are in original packages. The stock is fully assorted, and in good order. Satisfactory reason given for selling. For further information, apply to the Proprietor, Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av. Agents need not apply. WM. KINZEY.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, & CO.
Have now open a splendid assortment of Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Damask and Napkins, Damasks by the yard, Huckaback Towels and Towelings, Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Lancaster and Marseilles Quilts, bleached and unbleached Canton *Flannels*, Shaker, Gilbert English Patent, and other popular makes of Flannels, Plaid and Striped Shirting, &c.
ALSO,
A large and varied stock of French Organdie, Swiss Tarlatans, Cambric, Jaconet and Nainsook Muslins; plain and fancy Marseilles, &c., at prices greatly below present market rates.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

RECEPTION AND PARTY DRESSES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering an elegant variety of EVENING DRESS MATERIALS, by the yard and in robes, of the latest Parisian styles, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.
CANAL-ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

R. H. MACY, WHITE GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, RIBBONS, FRENCH FLOWERS, HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR, YANKEE NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.
MACY'S CELEBRATED FRENCH KID GLOVES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st. R. H. MACY.

LINENS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will offer at Retail, On MONDAY, 25th inst., 1,000 pieces SUPERIOR HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS, at 20 per cent. less than the market value.
ALSO,
Table Damask of every description.
Canal st., corner of Mercer.

NEW SPRING PRINTS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., will open on Monday, Jan. 25, a large assortment of NEW STYLES in FRENCH and ENGLISH CALICOES.
ALSO,
A splendid line of SPRING GINGHAMS.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS—THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MAZEPPA; OR, THE UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CONNIE SOOGAH; OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—LES EFFRONTIS.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—LONDON ASSURANCE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT ARABIAN GIANT—FRENCH GIANT—GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, &c., at all hours—CAMILLA'S HUSBAND—THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.

HOPE CHAPEL—STEREOSCOPTICON.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

PERHAM'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

DODWORTH'S HALL—SOIREE OF CHAMBER MUSIC.

COOPER INSTITUTE—DR. COLTON'S EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS, AND CONCERT BY THE "OLD FOLKS."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Additional dispatches from Chattanooga confirm the reports of large desertions from the rebel armies. It is said that the proposition to conscript the rebel soldiers now in the army is causing them to desert in heavy numbers. Forty-six came in on the 21st, in one squad. One division of rebels has gone to reinforce Mobile. At Louisville, rumors prevail of an intended rebel raid into East Kentucky.

A dispatch from Quebec announces the arrival there of the notorious Marshal KANE, of Baltimore, and several other rebels, who had escaped from Johnson's Island, Camp Douglas. It is strange that their escape has not been announced before.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Mr. SUMNER introduced a bill, supplementary to the act of 1862, requiring all persons admitted to practice at the bars of the United States Courts, to take the oath of allegiance. Mr. WILSON offered a resolution requiring the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into the character and efficiency of the heavy ordnance now provided for the armament of fortifications. On motion of Mr. HALE, his resolution asking for an investigation of affairs in the Navy Department, was referred to a Select Committee of three—Messrs. HALE, GRIMES and BUCKALEW. In the course of his remarks Mr. HALE said that the combined naval expenditures for the past year of all the Powers of Europe save Italy and Denmark, were but $135,000,000, and that the combined naval expenses of France and England, during the Crimean war of three and a half years, were $350,000,000. The oath of allegiance was then taken up, and Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, delivered a speech in opposition thereto. Messrs. DOOLITTLE and JOHNSON likewise opposed it. But the Senate passed the resolution by a vote of 27 Ayes to 11 Noes. The Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

In the House yesterday a bill was introduced to authorize the establishment of a navy-yard and depot in Western waters. Mr. KINNEY, delegate from Utah, introduced a bill to enable that Territory to form a State Government. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported against the claims of Messrs. FIELDS, of Louisiana, and SEGAR, of Virginia. The Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a new department of the Government, to be called the "Department of Industry"—to include several bureaus—of agriculture, freedmen's affairs, mines and mineral lands, colonization and immigration, &c. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of increasing the pay of soldiers. Resolution lies over. Several political resolutions were introduced and laid over. The bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General was reported back with an amendment. The bill authorizes the President to confer it upon any commander, with rank not below Major-General, most distinguished for skill, courage and ability, and such officer, thus commissioned, shall command the armies of the United States. The bill was postponed until Monday next. The Senate bill amending the Enrollment Act was reported from the Military Committee, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House then took up the Deficiency bill. During the discussion some spicy passages occurred between the real and the pretended Union members for Kentucky, in which the former took a most loyal and gratifying stand for the Government. Without concluding, the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, very little business was done. Bills were introduced amending the Brooklyn Water act, and the charters of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company, and the City of Poughkeepsie. Bills were reported incorporating the Brooklyn Yacht Club, and authorizing the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

In the Assembly, a bill was noticed proposing to increase the salaries of the New-York Aldermen and Councilmen to $2,000 per annum. A bill was introduced looking to the better protection of seamen in the port of New-York. The bill prohibits boarding-house keepers and their agents from boarding vessels, and requires them to pay a license fee of $20 per year. The bill directing the payment of the mortgages on the Quarantine lands, so that the State can give a clear title to the same, was ordered to a third reading.

FROM EUROPE.

Via Halifax, we have received three days' later news from Europe, brought by the steamship *Canada*, which left Liverpool on the 9th instant, and Queenstown on the 10th. From Great Britain, we have intelligence of the birth of a son to the Prince of Wales, and of the favorable condition of the mother and infant. Judgment was to have been delivered in the case of the *Alexandra* on the 11th instant. The project of disposing of the steamship *Great Eastern* by lottery at Frankfort was not likely to be carried out, the Frankfort Senate having refused to authorize the drawing. Dr. TURTON, Bishop of Ely, died on the 7th inst. From France we hear of the discovery in Paris of a conspiracy on the part of four Italians, whose object is not told. The conspirators were arrested, and at their residence were found a quantity of gunpowder, poignards, revolvers, air-guns, and eight hand-grenades of the ORSINI pattern. The Schleswig-Holstein question continues to wear a threatening aspect, and both sides were active in military preparations. It is reported that the Federal force in and upon the borders of Holstein numbered 60,000, and would soon reach 100,000. It was stated that Prince Augustenburg intended to declare Kiel a free port. The British Government had addressed a fourth note to the Federal Diet, urging a conference, and, upon the plea of protecting British interests, was about to dispatch a fleet of war vessels to the German waters. The *Times* regards the commencement of the campaign in Schleswig as almost certain within a short time. The new ship *George H. Warren*, of Boston, was lost on her first voyage to Liverpool, by running ashore on the Irish coast.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday. A message was received from Mayor GUNTHER vetoing the resolution appointing about 200 Commissioners of Deeds to fill vacancies, because the limit of 300 of these officers in the City has been exceeded by 128. He recommends that application be made for a law legalizing all the acts of the Commissioners of Deeds serving, since the number of them has exceeded 300. The Mayor prefaces his objections by saying that the resolution "is returned for the reconsideration of your Honorable Body. I have been advised by the Counsel to the Corporation, that there were doubts whether the appointment of these officers was a legislative act on the part of the Common Council, but that the magnitude of the interests involved in the regularity of proceedings before them, and the uniform course hitherto taken, made it expedient that I should take action in reference thereto." The law says the Common Council shall appoint, and the charter says all proceedings of the Common Council shall be by act, ordinance or resolution, and the Mayor is given the veto power over all their acts. By making objections to the resolution, the Mayor's communication is a veto on it, although he says he returns it for "reconsideration." The veto probably will be overruled. The Comptroller reported a balance of $2,771,553 20 in the City Treasury on last Saturday. The Board adjourned to 1 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

There was a large meeting in Nashville on the evening of the 22d, to consult on the restoration of the civil government in the State. Over 2,000 persons were in attendance. Resolutions were passed recognizing the authority of the National Government to secure a Republican Government in the rebellious States by appointing military Governors; denouncing Slavery as an evil in itself, and as the cause of the rebellion; advising the reorganization of the State Government by a Constitutional Convention composed of delegates pledged to immediate and universal emancipation. The resolutions commend the integrity and fidelity of Gov. JOHNSON, and request him to call such a Convention. A Committee was appointed to select delegates to the Southern Free State Convention in Louisville. Governor JOHNSON made a powerful speech fornear two hours. He took strong grounds in favor of the speedy abolition of Slavery and the restoration of Tennessee as a Free State.

A dispatch, dated at Chattanooga January 23, reports that deserters say that JOHN MORGAN has arrived at Atlanta, and will start up a brigade composed of the Second Kentucky and Third Alabama regiments, cavalry and mounted infantry, to cut the Chattanooga Railroad. MORGAN made a speech at the Washington Hotel, declaring that the Yankee army must evacuate Chattanooga. The rebel Gen. WHEELER is on the eve of a raid. It is believed he will turn in the direction of Loudon and Knoxville. A body of rebel cavalry dashed into Lafayette a few days ago and conscripted fifty-two men, among whom were two eighty years of age. Parson BROWNLOW's brother, who lay in a Tuscaloosa dungeon until his finger and toe nails rotted off, has again been captured. He was in Federal uniform. On the 20th inst. a fight took place near Russellville. A large rebel force attacked an Ohio regiment on picket, killing Adj. SMITH and four men, wounding fourteen, and then drove the regiment to Blain's Cross Roads. We lost one piece of artillery. Gens. GRANT and BUTTERFIELD arrived at Chattanooga on the 23d.

Lieut.-Col. BENEDICT, of the Fourth regiment infantry, Corps d'Afrique, at Fort Jackson, La., writes a letter to the *Evening Post*, denying all the charges of harsh and unnecessarily severe conduct attributed to him as the cause of the recent mutiny among the colored troops at that place. He says his treatment was only a slight whipping of two drummer boys, who violated every rule of camp discipline. Col. DREW, the superior officer of Lieut.-Col. B., indorses the latter's statement.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* thinks it probable that recent events in Mexico, taken in conjunction with the probable early departure of MAXIMILIAN for his kingdom, will secure the recognition of the new state of affairs by our Government.

Official information has been received from Hon. E. D. CULVER, United States Minister at Caracas, announcing the death at Laguayra, Venezuela, of United States Consul Col. ELIAS WAMPOLE.

The Potomac River, which was frozen up at Washington, is again open, and navigation of the river has been resumed.

The Stock speculation on the Railway list fell off, yesterday afternoon, from 1 to 3 ℔ cent. The Government securities were firm, Money about the same as on Saturday, 7 to 12 ℔ cent. to the Brokers. Gold and Exchange 1 ℔ cent. up from Saturday.

Flour was in fair demand and firmer yesterday. Wheat was brisker and dearer. Corn was dull and heavy. Provisions were depressed; hog products were generally declining. Rio Coffee, Tallow, Hides, and Fish-Oils were more sought after. Whisky was dull and nominal. Freights were more active.

The cattle-yards at Forty-fourth-street were filled with about 3,500 beeves yesterday, besides a few sold on Friday and Saturday. Trade was quite animated in the morning, but dull, in the afternoon. Quality and prices had a wide range, but there was an advance from last week of about ½c. ℔ lb. Large numbers of fat steers brought 13c. ℔ lb. for the estimated beef, while one car load of extra fat cattle were wholesaled at near 14c. Common cattle were too plenty for quick sales or much advance in price.

Rebel Designs in East Tennessee.

The news from Tennessee seems to indicate that a desperate attempt is about to be made by the rebels, during the coming month, to take advantage of the supposed reduction of our forces, by the furloughs granted to the veteran regiments reënlisting, and to regain some of their lost ground in Tennessee. There seems to be little question that advantage has been taken of the lull in the operations in Virginia and at Chattanooga to reinforce LONGSTREET heavily for another attack on Knoxville, and MORGAN is to coöperate in the movement by a raid on the communications of the latter place, both with Chattanooga and with the West, by way of Cumberland Gap. Knoxville lost, it is hardly necessary to say that our position at Chattanooga would become in the highest degree precarious, to say nothing of the waste of the brilliant and cheaply-bought triumphs by which Gen. BURNSIDE acquired possession of the place last Summer.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that nothing will be left undone to prevent any calamity in East Tennessee. The effect of a disaster there at this moment, upon our affairs both at home and abroad, would be in the highest degree unfortunate. Every time we are repulsed or forced to retrograde, it is not merely the loss in men and territory that we have to regret, but the stimulus that is thereby given to the hopes of the rebel population at home, and to the support that is sent to them from abroad. They have long ceased to hope that they could defeat us, or overrun the North. That was one of the wild dreams which the first month of fighting dispelled. What they do hope, and the only thing they have hoped for a long time, is that they can so delay us in our work of conquest, that we shall be worn out before we achieve it. Every repulse inflicted on us, even though it be by no means a decisive victory, assists in this, merely by lengthening out our operations. The loss of the battle of Cickamauga added three or four months to the length of the campaign in Tennessee, and left us unquestionably, even at the end of that period, less advanced that we should have been if it had either been won or had never been fought. The loss of Knoxville would probably cause the absorption of the most precious months of next Spring in its recapture, leaving us with the work on which we now hope to enter as soon as the campaign opens, still untouched. The loss of a few months may seem to many persons a small matter, and there was a time when it was so; but that time is passed. Delay is now telling against us almost as heavily as defeats. Our debt has reached a point at which every million that is added to it begins to press; and millions are being added to it, we need hardly say, in an increasing ratio. So that putting aside the loss of life, it is strategically almost as bad for us to lose a month as lose a battle.

These considerations, too, keep up the rebel credit abroad, facilitate the creation of companies and purchase of steamers for the purpose of running the blockade, and intensify the eagerness of the cotton speculators. The popular notion in Europe, whether true or false, is that there is in the interior of the South large stores of cotton which will eventually be got at if the South can only hold out long enough to wear out the North; and those who are investing money in the rebellion do so in the faith that this is possible; and this faith is confirmed every time we recede, let it be for ever so short a period, from any position we have once occupied. It would, as far as the effect on public opinion in the South or in Europe is concerned, have been better, for these reasons, that we should never have seized any point without any absolute certainty of holding it, or, at all events, the stern determination to hold it any cost. We have no doubt this determination is felt by the authorities with regard to the position in East Tennessee, but the determination is not of much value without the diligent and careful provision of the means. So we hope that no such weakening of our forces in that region has or will be permitted as is likely to give LONGSTREET, however reinforced, even a temporary success. To get all we can and keep what we get, is now not only our great duty, but has become a stern necessity.

Rebel Enlistments in England.

One of the strongest points against England, in the case of the *Alabama*, has been the fact that she was not only built by English workmen and with English money, but that she was manned with an English crew, recruited in England by rebel agents, for the very purpose of preying upon our commerce. This point has been repeatedly pressed by Mr. ADAMS throughout his correspondence with Earl RUSSELL, and that it was manifestly felt and found a difficult one to get over, is plain from the fact that it is not alluded to in Earl RUSSELL's letter of Dec. 19, 1862, in which the English side of the case is argued very fully. He meets the question of the furnishing the ship herself by the argument, such as it is, that there is no difference between a ship and a cannon, and that both the United States and the rebels have bought arms in England; and he argues very strenuously that the sailing of the vessel was "in spite of earnest endeavors made to enforce the law." But he does not allude to the point which Mr. ADAMS had made, that her "crew, her equipment and her arms were sent out to her by the same British subjects who built and dispatched her."

But the point was not overlooked, and when, some months after, Earl RUSSELL thought he could successfully charge the same offence against us, of recruiting upon British soil, there was no delay in making the charge. If it had been true, it would have very effectually stopped Mr. ADAMS' mouth, for how could he complain that rebel agents had been allowed to engage seamen in England, if agents of the United States were at the same time engaging soldiers there. Mr. ADAMS at once met the charge with a prompt denial. He declared that no authority had been given by the United States to listen to any proposals to enter its service, or to make any engagement. He had no reason to believe that any American citizen in England, clothed with authority, had ventured to act in any other way.

This denial by Mr. ADAMS was followed by the following very extraordinary letter from Earl RUSSELL:

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 20, 1863.

SIR: With regard to the complaints which you have made, from time to time, of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. SEWARD has on the contrary, justified the measures used, provided there were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service.

You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely, that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, *you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects, serving in the Federal Army or Navy, have been discharged*, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's Proclamation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,

RUSSELL.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Esq.

This was a position both extraordinary and illogical. The controversy stood thus: Mr. ADAMS had said, "You have allowed rebel agents to recruit for rebel ships in English ports." "What of it?" said RUSSELL, "your agents have recruited for your army on English soil." "No; they have not," rejoins Mr. ADAMS. "Well," says RUSSELL, "before you make any more complaints to me about the rebels recruiting here, you must prove to me that you have discharged all Englishmen that have entered your service in your own territory."

This is about a fair example of the ideas of neutrality which have prevailed in some English minds. There had been no complaint that Englishmen were on the rebel ships. It was that they were shipped in English ports. If all the English sailors in the world had chosen to make their way into Charleston, and there join rebel vessels, we should not have complained. It was their being shipped in England, so that the expeditions were manned as well as equipped from England direct, of which we complained—and "neutrality" said, You must not complain till you have proved that you have discharged all Englishmen, who have entered your service on your own soil.

Mr. ADAMS' letter, calling attention to the monstrosity of this requirement, was so conclusive that Earl RUSSELL had nothing better to say than to misstate the point, and to speak as if the ground of complaint was not what Mr. ADAMS had stated it to be—"The violation of neutrality *committed within this kingdom* by the enlistment of her Majesty's subjects in a war on the United States," but the fact that "British subjects took service with the so-called Confederate States." To the former complaint he made no answer. His answer to the latter was tolerably conclusive, if only any such complaint had ever been made. Undoubtedly, before we complain to England that her subjects are in the rebel service, we must see to it that none of them are in our own. But we shall not wait till that time to complain that she allows them to be enlisted upon her own soil.

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.—At last we have that section of Gen. MCCLELLAN's report which gives the history of the battle of Antietam. It attempts an explanation of the failure to follow up LEE after the disastrous defeat which was there administered to him; but, with a whole year devoted to the task, Gen. MCCLELLAN has failed to construct a defence which the public will pronounce impregnable. He states that "the troops were greatly overcome by the fatigue and exhaustion" attendant upon the battle of Sept. 17, together with the severe marches they had previously executed. Did any army ever fight a great battle, extending through one day, without becoming fatigued and exhausted? Yet there are numerous instances on record of partial victories having been triumphantly completed after two and even after several days' fighting. Then is there any reason to believe that LEE's beaten and dispirited troops were any less fatigued and exhausted than our own victorious men? That excuse would more than have justified ROSECRANS in abandoning the field and the victory to BRAGG after the first day's bloody repulse at Murfreesboro. It is stated, too, that on the right, HOOKER's corps and one division of SUMNER's, had been driven back with heavy loss, and in disorder, and the troops there were consequently not deemed in a proper condition to renew the attack. The heaviest fighting, however, would naturally have taken place on the left, as the first movement would have been to cut LEE off from the Potomac; and Gen. MCCLELLAN virtually acknowledges that this wing of the army was in good condition, when he states that only the new troops attached to it had their *morale* impaired by a repulse late in the day on Sept. 17.

It is urged still further that some of our heaviest and most efficient batteries had exhausted their ammunition on the 17th, and could not be supplied until the following day. Is it probable that LEE's supply was any larger than that which our army had at its disposal? Then, again, reinforcements were on the way, who might take part in the action if its renewal were postponed to the 19th. Had Gen. MCCLELLAN's previous experience of his antagonist's tactics led him to believe that he would quietly sit still, and be demolished according to the most approved scientific rules? Gen. LEE knew perfectly well that more troops were *en route* to MCCLELLAN, and he took the easiest method to avoid a conflict with them—got out of the way. In his anxiety to defend himself from the charge of indecision and tardiness in not pushing his advantage early on Sept. 18, Gen. MCCLELLAN presents as another excuse the fact that, *on the afternoon of that day*, Gen. BURNSIDE withdrew his command to the east side of Antietam Creek, and some of the minor apologies which he advances in his report are equally inconsistent or trivial.

Grateful as the country was for a mere delivery from the fearful perils which threatened it previous to the battles of Antietam and Gettysburgh, the people look back to these victories regretfully when they remember how much more nearly decisive either of them might have been made; and Gen. MCCLELLAN would have partially cleared his military reputation of the cloud now resting upon it if, instead of attempting a defence of that vacillation of purpose which made his retention in command an impossibility, he had frankly acknowledged that at Antietam, at least, he was mistaken in his judgment.

A DESERTED MONARCH.—An important rumor comes to us from Norfolk, Va. JEFF. DAVIS' steward and chambermaid are reported to have arrived at that place direct from Richmond. About a year ago, when the rebel military authorities were impressing all the horses they could find in Virginia, Mr. DAVIS' coachman made his advent in Washington, perhaps because he found his occupation gone; and the supposition is certainly reasonable that his ebony colaborers have followed his example, for the same sufficient reason. The scarcity of provisions at Richmond has unquestionably reduced the larder of the head rebel to an exceedingly lean condition. What need, therefore, of a steward? And as it is authentically rumored that Richmond is even now in process of abandonment, what does JEFF. DAVIS want of a chambermaid? Or, perhaps, with the proverbial sagacity of her class, this slave-woman has forecast the fearful storm which is so soon to turn her former master out of his house and home, and has deserted his falling fortunes in time to achieve her own salvation.

A word to the people of Norfolk, however. While they have these interesting rebel relics in their possession, will they not furnish them with some evidence of their identity, which will effectually forestall any attempts to counterfeit them. JEFF. DAVIS' coachman had not been in Washington a week before a dozen negroes were doing business on his reputation in all parts of the country, and in justice to these more recent refugees, they should be furnished with some safeguard against competition of this disreputable character.

SPEECH OF HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR.—We publish in another part of this morning's TIMES a speech recently made by the Postmaster-General before the Maryland Legislature. It is an able and elaborate exposition and vindication of President LINCOLN's policy in the prosecution of the war against the rebellion, and especially of his recent Message and Proclamation. Unlike his former speech in Maryland, it avoids topics that have become matters of controversy among Union men, and cannot fail to command the assent and admiration of the public at large.

Fine Arts.

Messrs. LEEDS & Co. offer for sale on Wednesday evening, some pictures of rare merit. They have been on exhibition for some days past at the old Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, and the spacious room having been lit up after seven to attract those who are fond of art, it has been thronged until a late hour. Generally we are tempted by the pictures of modern artists, and we have in the collection which hangs on the south wall excellent specimens of DE LOOSE and KOEKOE, but what are more worthy of remark are the older masters, some of whom are most creditably represented in the sixty-eight pictures which we are told form the gallery of a connoisseur. Thus the "Poussin," the "Agostino-Caracci," a remarkably fine specimen; the "Jouvenets," the "Berghem," and "Pietro de Cordova," stand prominently forth. The "Sebastian Gomez," and "St. Catharine," with the "Rosa de Tivoli" by its side, attracts a all who enter the room. Even for the lounger the visit is not thrown away. For many of these pictures, doubtless, there will be a sharp competition among collectors on the night of sale.

Musical.

CHAMBER MUSIC.—The second soiree of chamber music by Messrs. MASON, THOMAS, MOSENTHAL, MATZKA and BERGNER, will take place at Dodworth's Saloon to-night. Here is the programme: Quartette for strings in B flat major, by HAYDN; sonata for piano and violin in A minor opus 105, by SCHUMANN; and quartette for strings in E flat major opus 127, by BEETHOVEN.

THE NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS has recently passed into the hands of Mr. J. H. DEMOREST, who is infusing new life and energy into it, and intends to make it a first-class illustrated journal in every respect. A new and exclusive feature will be a page devoted to the fashions, under the direction of Mme. DEMOREST. This will render the journal highly valuable to the ladies.

Reception of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Veteran Volunteers.

The German population of the City, and especially the former officers and soldiers of this brave and favorite regiment, together with the many warm, personal friends of Acting Brig.-Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI, by whom it was raised, have made great efforts to give this regiment, which, having reënlisted as a veteran regiment, comes home on a thirty day's furlough, a grand reception and most cordial welcome. Out of a full regiment which left here in October, 1861, but a small band of 200, under the command of Lieut.-Col. A. OTTO, returns, the regiment having participated in nearly every battle in the Army of the Potomac, and fought last under GRANT in Tennessee, losing heavily at Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and Lookout Mountain. The regiment is accompanied by Acting Brig.-Gen. W. KRZYZANOWSKI, under whose able command it received for its bravery, steadiness under fire and good discipline, the name of the "Glorious Fifty-eighth," by which it is known among its comrades, and is the first of his brigade, the whole of which having reënlisted as a veteran brigade, will shortly arrive here. The regiment is expected this morning, and will be received by the Fifth regiment, N. Y. N. G., Col. BURGER, Capt. OTTO's Company of Carbine Rangers, Col. HEINE, of the One Hundred and Third regiment, N. Y. S. V., and his officers, together with other detachments of volunteers in the City. The regiment will be received at the foot of Cortlandt-street, and escorted to the City Hall, where it will be reviewed by Mayor GUNTHER, thence up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, thence to and down the Bowery to Atlantic Garden, where a collation will be provided. Hon. J. T. BRADY will there receive the flag presented to the regiment when it left for the war, and which, torn and pierced by an hundred bullets, is to be handed over to the City authorities. An address in German will also be delivered by Dr. R. DULON.

Kidnapping Men.

TRIAL BY COURT-MARTIAL OF THE SURGEON OF GEN. SPINOLA'S HEADQUARTERS.

Yesterday morning the Court-martial, ordered by Gen. DIX, to try the officers belonging to Gen. SPINOLA's brigade who had enlisted men contrary to the rules and articles of war, met at the old police headquarters, corner of Elm and Broome-streets, for the purpose of trying JOSEPH A. KERRIGAN, Examining Surgeon, charged with passing men while in a state of intoxication and perfectly unconscious. To the charge the defendant pleaded not guilty. The Court consists of Capt. J. P. Lockman, One Hundred and Nineteenth New-York; Capt. D. L. Sullivan, Sixty-ninth New-York; Capt. C. H. Vandervee, One Hundred and Forty-fifth New-York; Capt. J. J. Heam, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth New-York; Lieut. James Forrest, Seventy-third New-York; Lieut. K. Mooney, One Hundred and Fiftieth New-York; Lieut. C. Hunter, Twelfth New-York Battery, and Capt. Wright Rives, A. D. C., Judge Advocate. The counsel for the accused was Mr. MCKEON, who stated that Mr. KERRIGAN had received no commission from the War Department, having received his appointment from Col. SACKETT, and was, therefore, not amenable to the rules and articles of war. After deliberation, the Court decided that, having his name, as Examining Surgeon, to enlistment papers, he was liable to be tried by Court martial.

The first charge made against Surgeon KERRIGAN was, that on or about the 30th of November last, he had passed VINCENT RUELLAND, a seaman on board the French corvette *Tisipleine*, while in a state of beastly intoxication, and perfectly unconscious. All that RUELLAND could remember, was having been invited to drink by a man, then being carried to Brooklyn and put in soldier's clothes. He might be able to recognize the man who asked him to drink; had never seen Surgeon KERRIGAN before yesterday; the signature attached to the enlistment papers, he thought was not his, as he wrote a better hand. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Rockaway Blockade-Runner.

About a week ago, an account was given in these columns of a certain Rockaway Captain, commanding a sloop, who had induced a number of South-street merchants to load his vessel with articles contraband of war, for the purpose of running the blockade into Eastern Virginia, instead of which he ran into Rockaway, and there disposed of the goods on his own account. At least, so ran the rumor. But it now appears that Surveyor Andrews had an eye upon this sloop, and detailed some special officers to watch her, who, as the vessel slipped her moorings one dark night, and set sail without a permit from Marshal Murray, gave chase, and after a tedious search, found her at Northwest Inlet, Far Rockaway, where she lay, half filled with water and sand, and completely ice-bound. Upon inquiry, the officers found that the vessel had just touched at Near Rockaway, where she had discharged her cargo; and the Captain had disposed of the most salable portion of the cargo and pocketed the proceeds. The remainder is now in the possession of the Sheriff of Queens County, but how or why he should attach it has not been made plain. The sloop was named *Amanda*, commanded by JAMES FINDLAY, and was cleared for Cherrystone, Va. She was loaded with tea, indigo, pins, blacking, envelopes, writing paper, whisky, printed music, and a number of cotton cards. It was also stated she was carrying out a hoop-skirt as a present to Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS. Beside the cargo, a quantity of baggage was on board the sloop belonging to parties anxious to run the blockade, who were to get on board at some point off Long Island. They were not called for, and the baggage is held with the cargo.

A Tragedy in Sullivan-street.

A COLORED MAN SHOOTS A WOMAN AND THEN HIMSELF—BOTH INSTANTLY KILLED.

Shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a domestic tragedy occurred in Sullivan-street, between Amity and Bleecker streets, that resulted in the death of two persons, both of whom were colored. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner WILDEY, when the following facts were elicited:

Rachel West, (colored,) being sworn, testified—I live at this place; Mrs. Shipley, the deceased, lived here for the last six months; about 10 o'clock on Monday morning, we were together in a room when Eli Brown came in, and asked to see Mrs. Shipley; I told him he could not see her; but I suppose he must have seen her going to the bedroom, for he went in where she was making her bed and there he took out his revolver, and without giving any notice whatever, he pointed the pistol and fired at the deceased. Two shots were made in quick succession. One of them took effect in the heart and the other in the right side. The woman staggerred and fell almost immediately. Brown went to her, partially raised her from the floor, and when he saw that she was dying, he put the pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect. He fell beside his victim and died in a few minutes after.

The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Both parties are said to have been respectably connected, and were living in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. SHIPLEY was a married woman with two children. For some time past she had been living with RACHEL WEST, at No. 217 Sullivan-street, apart from her husband. She was about 30 years of age, and BROWN was about 35 years. There seems to have been some intimacy between the two which the testimony on the inquest did not fully disclose.

Fire Department Ball.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department was held last evening at the Academy of Music.

The room was most magnificently dressed; from the dome hung long lines of flowers extending to the dress circle; each tier was ornamented with sprigs of flowers looped up to, and encircling each light; the boxes were most beautifully ornamented on either side with the signal lamps of Engine Companies Nos. 9, 11, 30, 33, 38 and 42, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6 and 12, and between which were neatly arranged a number of highly polished pipes, surmounted by the fire caps of the members of the Exempt Engine Company. At the rear of the stage stood the littlest fairy like carriage of Hose Company No. 36 brilliantly lighted up, the new and handsome steamer of Engine Company No. 28, polished to the highest possible degree, and reflecting the many lights upon and around it, and the many pretty faces and handsome dresses near it like a mirror, and the beautiful silver carriage of Hose Company No. 38, which has not been shown to the public since the great fair of 1851.

The back of the stage was lighted with a most extensive gas fixture, representing an eagle surrounded with stars, supporting the word "Union," below which the "New-York Fire Department," and below that a representation of fire cap, ladders, hooks, &c., making one of the most beautiful gas-lights ever seen in the Academy.

The company present was most brilliant, and the Department ball, always excellent, this year surpassed itself; the floor arrangements were perfect, and though the hall was crowded to its utmost extent, room was made that the dancers might enjoy themselves.

Mr. A. J. DELATOUR, President of the New-York Fire Department, and Treasurer of the Ball, deserves great credit for the care and labor he bestowed, that the ball might be perfect in all its arrangements. His efforts, combined with those of the rest of the Committee, were crowned with success.

Mayor GUNTHER, the Chairman of the Ball was present and presided over it.

Improving the Broadway Pavement.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

The Aldermanic Street Committee met again yesterday to consider the subject of improving the pavement on Broadway, Alderman CHIPP presiding.

A number of letters received by the Chairman since the last meeting, and containing suggestions and plans, were submitted for reading.

Mr. DE WITT STEVENS, of Newark, proposes to break off the edges of the Russ blocks, as they are now laid, without disturbing the blocks from their foundations, at $2 per square yard. On second thought he deemed that it would be better to take up and halve the largest blocks.

An anonymous correspondent said if the Russ pavement was kept clean and wet horses would not slip.

Mr. ALEXANDER EDWARDS, of Brooklyn, proposed to put an iron piece in the centre of each block, with a flat head projecting out half an inch, to prevent horses from slipping.

Mr. A. OLIVER commended the iron pavement now laid in Nassau-street, in front of the Post-office. He says it wants the solid concrete bed below the Broadway pavement to render it superior to any pavement in use.

Mr. JACOB R. CROSSMAN, of Woodbridge, N. J., proposes the placing of common hard brick endwise between the blocks, and sunk slightly below the surface. This arrangement, he says, would give broad and smooth grooves, that would afford a sure preventive against an animal slipping down.

Mr. EDWIN F. POST don't agree with Mr. HARDENBROOK, of the *Tribune*, that the Belgian pavement is desirable for Broadway, and invites him to ride up town, especially through Fifth-avenue, to convince him that the Belgian pavement, though at first rough, grows smooth in the course of a few years, and that it does not prevent a horse from slipping sideways.

Mr. G. F. ZEIGLER submitted a model for examination. It exhibits stones of triangular shape, nearly rounded on the edges, and flat on the bottoms and sides. They are laid in equilaterals, of which each two lines form hexagons. The clipping off of the edges is so arranged that each angle is less than a right angle. The surface of each stone being flat, he says none would injure horses' hoofs as the cobble-stones do, while his pavement has all the inequalities necessary for safe footing. On the bed of concrete below the present pavement on Broadway, he would put it down for $4 per square yard.

Capt. HARTT, of the Police, proposed to chip off the corners of the present blocks, and drill a 1½-inch (width) hole in each.

Mr. JOHN VANDERPOEL proposes to drill two 1½-inch holes in each block, split it and then chip out a piece two inches long by half an inch wide on each side of the stone.

Mr. TISDALE submitted an offer to turn over the present blocks, and fill up the spaces between on relaying with cement or concrete for $1 per yard.

Mr. VINCENT FOUNTAIN, Jr., of Castleton, Staten Island, presented a model for iron pavement, which he claims would last at least forty years, but which would cost $40 per square yard.

The Committee are to meet again at 2 o'clock P.M., on Thursday.

Shooting Affair in Broadway.

A MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Broadway near Murray-street, Friday afternoon last, was the scene of a somewhat unusual occurrence, even for a city like New-York, abounding, as it does, in novelties and extraordinary events. At about 4 o'clock P. M., promenaders who happened to be passing in the vicinity of Murray-street, were thrown into an unwonted excitement by hearing the report of a pistol; by seeing the frantic efforts of the man who fired the shot to escape from the person fired at, who, covered with blood, cocked revolver in hand, rushed across the carriage-way through the crowd, knocking every one in his way aside very unceremoniously, evidently determined to summarily punish his would-be murderer. His career was suddenly arrested, however, by Lieut. WHITTAKER, of Gen. KILPATRICK's staff, who seized the infuriated man, wrenched the pistol from his hand, and handed him over to considerate bystanders for medical treatment.

The affair happened, unobserved by the Police, and after patient inquiry in the vicinity, no one seemed to know aught about it, and the non publication of the facts attached increased interest and mystery to the matter. It now appears that a negro, who had crossed from the Park to Murray-street, was seized by a bounty broker, and in self-defence drew a pistol, discharging it twice at his assailant. The balls did no injury, but one passed through the breast of the coat of a citizen. The negro escaped and ran among the omnibuses to evade the broker, who, with pistol in hand, gave chase. The latter in his excitement received severe injury by colliding with an omnibus, but continued the chase until arrested in his career by Lieut. WHITTAKER, as above stated. The negro continued on and made good his escape.

The Clergyman in Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Baptist Minister referred to in your paper of the 23d inst., as in destitute circumstances, it is but just to say, does not belong to the denomination generally known by that name in this community. Baptists have been applied to with others, by him for aid, and they have largely responded; and yet they hardly consider themselves individually responsible for his support as if he belonged to their communion.

NEW-YORK, Sunday Jan. 24.

"WORDS FOR THE UNION."—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will repeat her lecture entitled "Words for the Union," lately delivered in Washington, at the Cooper Institute, in this City, on Tuesday evening of next week.

Arrivals in the City.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. FOX, made a flying visit to this City yesterday, from Washington, returning by the night train. His business here was in connection with the preliminary arrangements pertinent to the race between the *Kin Kiang* and one of the vessels in the Navy.

Hon. Daniel A. Haviland, Harrison; C. F. Knight, Boston; D. Mordecai, Penn.; E. S. Townsend, Boston; D. Mordecal, Penn.; E. S. Towasend, Boston; and W. B. Field and E. C. Pike, St. John's, Phil.; and W. B. Field and E. C. Pike, St. John's, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

A. Van Santwood, Albany; E. R. Taggart, Philadelphia; N. S. Platt, Louisville, Ky., and S. R. Spaulding, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. N. B. Lord and wife and Maj. J. S. Gates and wife, Twentieth New-York cavalry, and William Osterhout, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

Reports of Refugees—Rebel Forces in Mississippi—Loose State of Society in Richmond—Affairs in Alabama and Georgia.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Jan. 17, 1864.

I have had a conversation with some refugees (civilians,) just arrived here from Dixie. They report the northern part of Mississippi filled with bands of Confederate troops and guerrillas, who are busy collecting forage and conscripting. They are preparing for a final struggle in the Spring, and that struggle will be in Northern Georgia. Vast quantities of corn are scattered along the line of railroad in Mississippi, which is intended for the use of the Confederate army.

The Confederates, to the number of four thousand, under ROSS, are scattered along the Mississippi, from Bolivar to Greenville. They have six pieces of artillery, and it appears to be their intention to fire into steamers, and prevent trade with the people on both sides of the river. There are also two thousand on the Arkansas side, who act in concert with ROSS. On the 7th inst., they fired three shots into the steamer *Delta*, near Greenville, three shots taking effect. One shot carried away her rudder, and one shell exploded in her cabin, wounding a negro. The boat managed to escape out of range. The ram *Horner* was fired into near the same place. She was hit several times, but escaped with slight injury. The *Emma* and *Belle Creole* were also fired into, but fortunately no one was hurt.

Rebel papers speak in glowing terms of the success of FORREST in getting conscripts and volunteers in West Tennessee. They put the number at 10,000, and one even goes up as high as 25,000.

GALLAWAY, who formerly lived in Memphis, and is well known to our citizens, telegraphed to a rebel paper that FORREST had succeeded in obtaining 10,000 recruits.

One of the refugees says he left the capital of the Confederate States on Monday morning, the 28th of December, *en route* to cross the rebel lines by way of Wilmington, Mobile, and thence up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to Okalona, Miss. He reached Atlanta, Ga., in time to witness the reception of Gen. JOHNSTON by the citizens of that place. Be assured that great demonstrations were made in behalf of this notorious gentleman, in bitter denunciations of his unworthy and incapable predecessor, Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, by this blind and deluded populace.

The rebels throng the city in large crowds, at least the gold-lace portion of them, paying their rebellious respects to Mr. J. DAVIS and others of the grave functionaries of the so-called Confederate States.

Aside from this, on the other hand, will be witnessed the most solemn scenes. Every house is a hospital, whose inmates are suffering most intensely, under treatment of inefficient boy-surgeons, from disgraceful diseases, a large majority of whom will scarcely be fit for service with the next twelve months, if then.

The demoralization of the women is a marked characteristic in Richmond under the present condition of affairs. The absence of those who should protect and support them, and the presence of licentious men who are themselves removed from the restraints of good society and family influences, has caused the fall of multitudes of those who would have been amiable and virtuous ornaments of society. The consequences of this state of things are most frightful.

He then passed on to North Carolina, to the City of Wilmington. Perfect confidence in the wonted success and independence of their rebellious Government is unanimously entertained among those who are expecting favor from JEFF. DAVIS.

Next we came on to Augusta, Ga., where I found Bragg's army completely demoralized and scattered throughout the entire country. Some of them could be seen with their empty knapsacks and ragged garments, all along the line of railroad, and upon inquiry they will tell you that they were taking a "French furlough," and were going home, regardless of consequences.

At this point it is the intention of the Government to concentrate all the forces possible to wipe out GRANT's army. Those forces who can be spared from Charleston, Wilmington, Mobile, Montgomery, and other places, will probably be sent there, including the prisoners who were taken and paroled at Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. At this point I will state that there is very little confidence in the currency of the country, board being worth only $20 per day in the cities, and, of course, the proprietors of these boarding-house dens are amassing enormous fortunes of this worthless trash.

He passed through Mobile, Ala. Here he met heartless speculators, and brawling, shameless women innumerable.

Lastly he embarked for Okalona, stopping for a day at Meridian, which is a military post, commanded by Brig.-Gen. COCKRILL, of the First Missouri brigade, which is there encamped. He was informed by an unsuspecting gentleman, that there were perhaps 5,000 troops there. On the Southern Railroad at Brandon, Jackson and Canton there were reported to be between 7,000 and 8,000 infantry and cavalry. At Grenada, Oxford and Panola, there were also reported to be 8,000 cavalry, under command of RICHARDSON and FORREST, respectively—the whole commanded by STEPHEN D. LEE.

At Okalona he found Gen FERGUSON encamped, with a reported force of 5,000 cavalry, and perhaps two regiments of paroled prisoners from Port Hudson, who are declared by the rebel authorities to have been exchanged, and have already been supplied with arms.

In all there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 30,000 troops in West Mississippi. But it is evidently the intention of the rebels to concentrate as large a force as possible in this portion of the country, in order to invade West Tennessee the coming Spring, for the purpose of drawing, as much as possible, GRANT's attention from the movements of JOHNSTON at Dalton.

Along the railroad from the Alabama line, he noticed an enormous amount of corn in rail pens, completely exposed to the weather, being without roofing.

Longstreet vs. Foster.

CIRCULATION OF THE PRESIDENT'S AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

A letter from Knoxville says:

"On the 7th inst., our pickets stationed beyond Rains Cross-Roads, upon the Rutledge Pike, discovered a small mounted party approaching with a flag of truce.

The party was halted, and the officer having in charge a communication addressed to Maj.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER, commanding the Union forces, was conducted to the headquarters of Maj.-Gen. PARKER, in the immediate command of the troops in the field, who received the officer with great courtesy, and extended to him those hospitalities which the laws of war and the civilities between gentlemen require. The messenger bearing the flag and the communication was assured that the latter would be immediately forwarded to the Commanding-General of the department, and the proper answer returned to the lines of Gen. LONGSTREET as soon as it should be received from Knoxville.

Gen. PARKER forwarded the letter without opening it. Appended is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES, EAST TENN., Jan. 3, 1864.

To the Commanding General U. S. Forces, East Tenn.:

SIR: I find the Proclamation of President LINCOLN of the 8th of December last, in circulation in handbills among our soldiers. The immediate object of this circulation appears to be to induce our soldiers to quit our ranks and to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government. I presume, however, that the great object and end in view is to hasten the day of peace.

I respectfully suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of communicating any views that your Government may have upon this subject through me, rather than by handbills circulated among our soldiers. The few men who may desert under the promise held out in the proclamation, cannot be men of character or standing. If they desert their cause, they degrade themselves in the eyes of God and of man. They can do your cause no good, nor can they injure ours.

As a great nation, you can accept none but an honorable peace; as a noble people, you could have us accept nothing less. I submit, therefore, whether the mode that I suggest would not be more likely to lead to an honorable end, than such a circulation of a partial promise of freedom.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
J. LONGSTREET, Lieut.-Gen. Com'g.

REPLY OF MAJ.-GEN. JNO. G. FOSTER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, KNOXVILLE, E. T., Jan. 7, 1864.

Major-General Commanding Forces in East Tennessee:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Jan. 3, 1864; you are correct in the supposition that the great object in view in the circulation of the President's Proclamation, is to induce those now in rebellion against the Government, to lay aside their arms, and return to their allegiance as citizens of the United States, thus securing the reunion of States now arrayed in hostility against one another and restoration of peace. The immediate effect of the circulation may be to cause many men to leave your ranks, to return home, to come within our lines, and, in view of this latter course, it has been thought proper to issue an order announcing the favorable terms on which deserters will be received.

I accept, however, your suggestion, that it would have been more courteous to have sent these documents to you for circulation, and I embrace with pleasure the opportunity thus afforded to inclose to you twenty (20) copies of each of these documents, and rely upon your generosity and desire for peace to give publicity to the same among your officers and men.

I have the honor to be, General,
Very respectfully,
J. G. FOSTER, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

Mr. Barnum's Lecture.

NATIONAL FREEDMAN'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 1 MERCER-STREET, NEAR CANAL, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1864.

At the request of Mr. P. T. BARNUM, I will take charge of the tickets and money on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, at the Cooper Institute, and divide THE ENTIRE GROSS RECEIPTS as he desires, viz: One-half to the United States Sanitary Commission, and one-half to the National Freedman's Relief Association.
CHARLES C. LEIGH,
Chairman Home Committee of N. F. R. A.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports: items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

A Neglected Cold may cause months of suffering, and often ends at last in Consumption, Bronchitis or other Pulmonary Affection. Where neglect is attended by results so dangerous, what can justify the careless indifference "of waiting for a cold to get well itself?" If those who are now troubled with Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, &c., would surely avoid the dreadful sufferings of the consumptive, let them take at once Dr. D. JAYNE's Expectorant, a remedy whose efficacy has been established thirty years. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia.

All Dr. D. JAYNE & SON's Family Medicines are sold in New-York by KITCHEN, TYLER & CO., No. 141 Chambers-st., and No. 1 Hudson-st., and by Druggists generally.

Thanks to Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, we have been relieved from sleepless nights of painful watching with poor suffering, teething children. It gives not only rest, but vigor and health—the little fellow will wake up bright, cheerful and refreshed—softens the gums, cures wind cholic, and regulates the bowels.—*Christian Cabinet.*
25 cents a bottle.

Fifty First Premiums in 1863.—Grover & BAKER'S CELEBRATED ELASTIC-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES were awarded the highest premiums over all competitors at the State Fairs of New-York, Vermont, Iowa, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Oregon, and at every respectable Institute and County Fair held in 1863. Sales-rooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"A Slight Cold" and its Results
RELIEVED AT ONCE
By that King of Remedies,
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. Sold by all Druggists.

New Sewing-Machines
TO RENT, by
HICKS & COMPANY, No. 480 Broadway,
Three doors below Broome-st.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Coe's Cough Balsam
Cures Croup Every Time.
Cures Tickling in the Throat.
Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.
Cures Colds Without Fail.
Cures Chills and Fever.
Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.
Costs only 25 Cents.
Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO.
And all Druggists.

Hoyt's Hiawatha Hair Restorative differs from dyes. Dyes impart a uniform dead black color to the hair, so that different persons have the same colored hair; the Hiawatha restores the hair to its original color and preserves the harmony between the complexion and color of the hair. Dyes require soaping and washing and hours for application; the Hiawatha is as readily applied as any hair dressing. Dyes stain the skin wherever they touch it; the Hiawatha is wiped away like any dressing for the hair. Dyes make the hair gummy and dirty; the Hiawatha cleanses it from all impurities. Dyes color the hair by mere contact with it and are washed off; the color the Hiawatha gives cannot be washed out. The Hiawatha restores the natural shading of the hair. Which is preferable?
HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM, oils and colors the hair at the same time; changes light and red hair and whiskers to a beautiful brown or black.
JOSEPH HOYT & CO.,
No. 10 University-place, N. Y.

Marvin's New Patent
DRY PLASTER AND ALUM,
FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES.
(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)
We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:
Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.
Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.
Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.
Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.
Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.
Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.
Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.
MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers.
No. 265 Broadway, New-York.
Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

Spinal Diseases.—Dr. Halsted's success in the treatment of these diseases in which he has had unusually large experience, and of the many dangerous affections growing out of them, is evidence of the superior efficacy of his method, as is also his success in the treatment of Paralysis, Diseases of the Joints, and loss of the use of the limbs. Many under his care at Round Hill Water-Cure, Northampton, Mass., have been made to walk whom it was supposed would be helpless for life. Circulars sent by mail.
The Hartford *Times* says: "Dr. Halsted has for several years past met with remarkable success in his treatment of the various forms of disease, particularly nervous and spinal complaints."
Dr. H. will be in the city Feb. 3d and 4th, at St. Nicholas Hotel. He will be in from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 7.

We would call the attention of our Readers to the large and attractive sale by order of the Supreme Court, of valuable property on Chatham-square, East Broadway, Grand, Catharine and Market sts., and St. Mark's-place, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings. Sale positive. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the Inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's legs, also.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.
A Healthful Tonic.
A Refreshing Beverage.
A Delightful Wine.
For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

Universal Clothes Wringer—
With cog wheels warranted.
53,818 sold in 1863. Send for descriptive circular to
R. C. BROWING, No. 347 Broadway.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

The Bellevue or Perfected Stereoscope, sliding focus and field-piece, accommodating all eyes, costs but $2; with 12 views $5. Liberal discount to dealers. HENRY CRAIG, 335 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or brown; instantaneous, natural, reliable. Depot, No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all drug and fancy goods stores.

Hill, Inimitable Hair Cutter. Styles suitable and neat, executed in the best manner, only at No. 1 Barclay-st. Shaving, 10 cents.

Trusses—Dr. Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by Druggists generally.

A Good Time to buy Furs at White's Celebrated HAT EMPORIUM, No. 216 Broadway. A large stock of Furs, at greatly reduced prices; must be sold, to make room for new goods. Also a great variety of military goods sold cheap.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium
Lock-stitch SEWING-MACHINES.
Office No. 505 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MORGAN—LASBURY.—On Monday evening, Jan. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Knight, Mr. SAMUEL MORGAN, of New-York City, to Miss ELIZABETH J. LASBURY, of Broad Brook, Conn.
☞ Springfield papers please copy.

DIED.

ANNIN.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, at his late residence, No. 148½ West 48th-st., JOHN ANNIN, Esq., in the 56th year of his age.
The arrangements for the funeral will be announced in the papers of Wednesday morning.

BARKER.—At New-Rochelle, on Sunday, Jan. 24, JOSEPH D. BARKER, Jr., aged 20 years, 2 months and 4 days.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Joseph D. Barker, Upper New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M. Trains leave 27th-st. at 9¾ A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

BISHOP.—At Stamford, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of erysipelas, JULIA, daughter of Edwin and Hannah Bishop, aged 13 years, 2 months and 10 days.
Funeral services from St. Andrew's Chapel, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Cars leave 27th-st. at 12¼ o'clock.

BOOTH.—In Newtown, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 21, SARAH E. BOOTH, wife of Dr. C. H. Booth, and daughter of the late Hon. William Edmond, aged 63 years and 7 months.

BURR.—Suddenly, on Monday, Jan. 25, LEVI BURR, aged 76 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 167 Hudson-st.
☞ Providence papers please copy.

BARTON.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 24, CHARLOTTE, widow of William Barton, aged 74 years.
The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 89 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COLLINS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 24, of diphtheria, EMILY B. COLLINS, eldest daughter of William B. Collins, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 20th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., on third day, (Tuesday,) morning, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

DE FOREST.—On Saturday, Jan. 23, Mrs. MEHETABEL WHEELER DE FOREST, widow of the late Lockwood De Forest, in the 87th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William W. De Forest, No. 268 5th-av., this (Tuesday) morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

ELLISON.—At Setauket, L. I., on Friday morning, Jan. 22, RICHARD, son of Lawrence P. and Emma Ellison, aged 8 months.

EVERDELL.—On Monday, Jan. 25, after a short illness, FANNY, infant daughter of Frank and Lydia Everdell.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 403 4th-st.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Jan. 25, MARY AGNES, wife of James A. Gilbert, and daughter of James D. and Annie H. Stewart.
The friends of the family, and those of her grandfather, John Hague, Esq., of West Hoboken, also the members of Normal Lodge of F. and A. M., No. 523, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 21 East Broadway, on Thursday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be interred in the family ground at Greenwood Cemetery.

HARDY.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, ALICE, youngest child of Alex. and Essie Hardy, aged 1 year and 3 months.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 347 Hudson-st.

HENDERSON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Jan. 24, SARAH A. MALLORY, wife of Charles H. Henderson, and daughter of Chas. and Sallie Mallory, of Norwalk, Conn.
Funeral services at First Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Jan. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M.

HINMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 25, SINGLETON MITCHELL, only son of Wm. K. Hinman, aged 21 years and 27 days.
Funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the residence of his father, No. 13 West 31st-st., at 4 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be removed to Manhasset, L. I., for interment, on Wednesday morning.

HOPE.—In Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, Mrs. AGNES C. HOPE, widow of the late Matthew B. Hope, D. D.
The funeral will be attended on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Second Presbyterian Church.

HUBBARD.—On Sunday night, Jan. 24, IDA ELIZABETH HUBBARD, youngest daughter of Ida and the late Elias H. Hubbard.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 328 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JANVIER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 25, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS D., only son of Francis D. and Cora M. Janvier, aged 14 months and 11 days.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their residence, No. 369 Henry-st.

KLOTS.—On Monday morning, Jan. 25, LIBBIE, only daughter of Walter T. and Elizabeth U. Klots, aged 2 years, 3 months and 23 days.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 160 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

MORTON.—At Germantown, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, REBECCA PEARSALL MORTON, widow of the late Samuel George Morton, M. D., of Philadelphia.

LAMSON.—At the residence of his son, in Jersey City, on Sunday night, Jan 24, Rev. SAMUEL LAMSON, aged 57 years.

LUTHER.—On Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24, infant daughter of William and Mary Luther, aged 1 year and 3 months.
The friends of the family, and members of the Allen-st. M. E. Church, are invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, No. 188 Orchard-st., on Tuesday, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

O'LONE.—On Sunday, Jan. 24, JOHN JOSEPH, infant son of John J. and Annie O'Lone.
The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from No. 655 7th-av., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PATTISON.—At Great Barrington, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, ANGELICA R., wife of B. W. Pattison, aged 56 years.

ROBERTSON.—On Monday, Jan. 25, HENRY C. ROBERTSON, aged 35 years, 1 month and 2 days.
His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment. Friends are requested to meet at his late residence, No. 91 4th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock M.

REILLY.—On Monday, Jan. 25, after a severe illness, JAMES J. REILLY, age 31 years, 6 months and 10 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 22 Pitt-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 27, at 1 o'clock.

SHEPARD.—In Chicago, on Thursday, Jan. 21, of effusion on the brain, BLANCHE AUGUSTA, daughter of James J. and Jane A. Shepard, aged 15 months.
Services at house of the parents, No. 142 East 33d-st., Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SILLIMAN.—On Friday evening, Jan. 22, Mrs. HEPSA ELY SILLIMAN, wife of Gold S. Silliman, in the 86th year of her age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Joralemon-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

THIBOU.—At Belmont, Allegany County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, of bilious remittent fever, ELIAS R. THIBOU, youngest son of Lewis and Abby Thibou, formerly of Newark, N. J.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 137.—Jan. 25, 1864.
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IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
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CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
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BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.
DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.
O. HOPKINS.

READ NEW TESTIMONY OF CATARRH CURED.
CATARRH CURED.
READ!

I have been suffering for a long time from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery, and very painful. My nostrils were constantly obstructed with a pouring fluid. That frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, often attended with a fullness of my throat, great soreness, and a continual dropping. Dr. Von Eisenberg has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I may, indeed, say that I feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg is as skillful as it is successful. It is in my opinion impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with a certainty of being speedily cured,
W. S. HUTCHINS.
Lightning Calculator,
Barnum's Museum.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1864.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER No. 569 4th-st.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

We have learned to be astonished at nothing. Years of experience and a correspondence extending throughout all nationalities of the habitable globe have turned theories into facts, and established a basis from which we need not err. We are not surprised at such facts as the following—although the persons who write them are. We know the persons and circumstances, hence feel at liberty to indorse their statements:

"NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 24, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. While visiting some friends in New-York who were using Plantation Bitters, they prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished to find the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I have not done for years. I feel like another being; my appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.
Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

"REEDSBURY, Wis., Sept. 16, 1863.

" * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months—speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. * * * Three bottles restored my speech and cured me. * * *
C. A. FLAUTE."

The following is from the Manager of the Union Home School for the Children of Volunteers:

"HAVEMEYER MANSION, FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1863.

DR. DRAKE: Your wonderful Plantation Bitters have been given to some of our little children suffering from weakness and weak lungs with most happy effect. One little girl in particular, with pains in her head, loss of appetite, and daily wasting consumption, on whom all medical skill had been exhausted, has been entirely restored. We commenced with but a teaspoonful of Bitters a day. Her appetite and strength rapidly increased, and she is now well.
Respectfully, MRS. O. M. DEVOE."

" * * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.
REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, New-York."

" * * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefited by their use.
Thy friend,
ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa."

" * * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
REV. J. S. CATHORN,
Rochester, N. Y."

" * * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which is daily increasing with the guests of our house.
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C."

" * * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishing effect.
G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, of which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.
H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, Ohio."

" * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, No. 254 Broadway."
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

The Plantation Bitters make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, Sassafras, Roots, Herbs, &c., all preserved in perfectly Pure St. Croix Rum.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try them.

They are recommended by the highest medical authorities, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and harmless.

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DOCTOR KENNEDY,
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has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.
FROM THE WORST SCROFULA TO A COMMON PIMPLE.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two or three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four or six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most dangerous case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt rheum.
Five or eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it has been caused by cancer in the stomach.
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Four to six bottles have cured the worst cases of dropsy.
One to three bottles have cured the worst cases of piles; a relief is always experienced. What a mercy to get relief in such an excruciating disease.
By following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle and by a judicious application of the SALT RHEUM OINTMENT,
SCROFULA OINTMENT,
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HEALING OINTMENT,
every sore and ulcer, of whatsoever kind or nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently healed.
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WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20, 1863.
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Price, 25 cents; or, $1 per annum. Published quarterly.
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POLITICAL.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.
An adjourned meeting of the Union General Committee will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their headquarters, No. 630 Broadway. Punctual attendance requested.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.
HARVEY H. WOODS, WILLIAM W. LADD, } Secretaries.

FIRST WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.
A special meeting of the First Ward Union Association will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, 1864, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 52 Greenwich-st. All members are respectfully requested to attend.
D. H. PRINTUP, President.
FRANK JORDAN, Secretary.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION
Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life-saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.
The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.
These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.
Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.
It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.
Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
By order of the Standing Committee,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.
DEC. 28, 1863.

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OFFICE, No. 240 BROADWAY.
30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down	$300
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Total	$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.
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WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
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PINE TREE TAR DROPS.
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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers, No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.

W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor October 31, 1863, entitled "An ordinance for the procurement of Substitutes for drafted soldiers for the armies of the Union, provided the same can be counted and allowed on the quota of the City and County of New-York in any future draft."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office, on and after TUESDAY, the 17th day of November instant, and remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amounts subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will be entitled to receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1864, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1863.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.

JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 10, 1863.
Attest: W. Crickey, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada.
Interest allowed on deposits.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 82 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose, under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON, HENRY COGGILL, GEORGE E. STONE, } Trustees.

Office of the McGregor Western Railway Co., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.
THE COUPONS FROM THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds (Eastern Division) of the McGregor Western Railway Company, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at this office.
H. B. BOODY, Agent.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 29, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN, Counsellor-at-Law. No. 170 Broadway.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A.M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 3,303 Post-office.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office No. 24 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 102 BROADWAY.
CASH CAPITAL $500,000.
SURPLUS $845,386 92.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The following is the twenty-second semi-annual statement of this Company, showing its actual condition on the 1st day of January, 1864.

ASSETS.

Cash Balance in Bank	$65,308 10	
Cash Balance in Office	87 76	
Loans on Stocks of Solvent Institutions, worth over $168,583, (payable on demand)	123,003 00	—$188,398 86
Real Estate, owned by the Company		92,000 00
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, first lien on Real Estate, worth over $1,095,150		507,600 00
Stocks and Bonds owned by the Company		533,225 00
Interest on Loans due and unpaid, (all paid except $900 prior to this date)		16,407 66
Premiums due		5,905 40
Rents accrued, not yet due		1,350 00
United States Internal Revenue Stamps		500 00
Total		$1,345,386 92

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, and all other liabilities of every description	$48,592 85

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. Lamport, Secretary.
Cyrus Peck, Assistant Secretary.

PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.
No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$701,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	411,264 40	
Return premiums	$67,667 21	

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank	$116,846 43	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks, drawing interest	101,936 29	— 921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrips of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ALFRED EDWARDS,	A. C. RICHARDS,
SHEPPARD GANDY,	W. M. RICHARDS,
G. D. H. GILLESPIE,	C. E. MILNOR,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	FREDERICK B. BETTS,
MOSES A. HOPPOCK,	SANFORD COBB, Jr.,
W. H. MELLEN,	B. W. BULL,
C. HADDEN,	L. P. MORTON,
F. W. MEYER,	J. K. MYERS,
WILLIAM LECONEY,	A. WESSON,
WILLIAM KENT,	BYRON SHERMAN,
JEHIAL READ,	JOHN A. BARTOW,
A. S. BARNES,	ALEX. M. EARLE,
H. L. ATHERTON,	JOHN A. HADDEN,
GEO. C. WETMORE,	P. H. VANDERVOORT,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	OLIVER K. KING,
DAVID LAMB.	

ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
Thomas Hale, Secretary.

Office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1863:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$8,214,398 93
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1863	1,790,602 24
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$10,005,001 17

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1863, to 31st December, 1863	$7,597,666 56
Losses paid during the same period	3,865,651 04
Returns of premiums and expenses	1,082,967 48

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$3,492,631 30
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,450,700 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	193,760 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry Notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	104,964 51
Premium Notes and Bills receivable	3,278,676 63
Cash in Bank	744,813 88
Total amount of Assets	$9,265,546 32

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 2d of February next.

After reserving three and one-half million dollars of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1862 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1863, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$14,328,880
Additional from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	2,630,000
Total profits for 21½ years	$16,958,880
The certificates previous to 1862 have been redeemed by cash	11,690,210
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864	$5,268,670

By order of the Board.
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	J. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	W. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
R. Warren Weston,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	William E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
Charles Dennis, Vice-President.
W. H. H. Moore, 2d Vice-President.

GREEN BAY, MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the 8 per cent. past due Bonds of this Company may receive payment of the principal, with interest from 19th October last at 7 per cent. per annum (the lawful rate of the State of Wisconsin for past due obligations,) on presentation of the same at the office of Schuchardt & Gebhard, No. 21 Nassau-st.

Notice is hereby given that the privilege of exchanging said Bonds for the 7 per cent. first mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Company is extended to the 10th day of February next. After that day interest will cease on all of said Bonds, which shall not then have been presented for exchange or payment.
By order of ALEX. MITCHELL,
President Chicago and Milwaukee Railway.

Transfer Office of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company, No. 8 Wall-st. New-York Jan. 25, 1864.
COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1864, FROM THE Preferred Sinking Fund, Appleton Extension, Green Bay Extension and General First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date. Coupons from Registered Bonds will be paid only to the parties in whose names they are registered, or upon their written order.
JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

Bank Department, Albany, Jan. 23, 1864.
THE HIGHLAND BANK, BANKING ASSOCIATION, (Newburgh,) has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of the Nassau Bank, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 11, 1851.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.
THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent, on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.—S. W. RUNYON, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, Plainfield, N. J. Special attention given to collecting claims in all parts of the State. Satisfaction guaranteed. Refers to D. J. Sprague, No. 37 Park-row; Thos. B. Stillman, No. 30 Wall-st.; Webster & Marsh, Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for fifteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February, 1864, at their banking-house, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 2 to 3 P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.
WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.
The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Co., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 12, 1864.
TENTH DIVIDEND.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 18th instant.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.
Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.
Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office of the American Coal Company, No. 29 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway. New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co., Norwich, Conn., Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 23d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Erie Railway Company, New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.
NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF SUCH BONDS (known as the Second Mortgage Bonds) of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company as have not been extended for the term of twenty years from the date of their maturity, are hereby notified that from and after the 29th day of February next interest will cease, and the principal sum due on all such bonds will be paid on their presentation at the office of the Erie Railway Company.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Chatham square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books closed from the 24th instant to February 1, inclusive. By order
E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Office of the Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co., 3d-av., cor. 9th-st., New York, Jan. 20, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 1st of February.
WILLIAM H. RIBLET, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Corn Exchange Bank, Jan. 20, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

Office of the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No. 70 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No 16 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
Jan. 18, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Pacific Bank, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February.
The Transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.
The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

Standard Fire Insurance Company, Office No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per cent. free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

Broadway Insurance Co., No. 433 Broadway.
DIVIDEND—JAN. 18, 1864.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five Per Cent. free from tax, has this day been declared, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Feb. 1.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co., No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Buffalo & State Line Railroad Co., Treasurer's Office, Buffalo, Jan. 20, 1864.
THIS COMPANY WILL PAY ITS USUAL semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free of Government tax) on the 1st proximo, at its office, in Buffalo.
HENRY L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPMASTERS.—At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots, held 19th inst., the license of Pilot O. C. Freeman was revoked, for intoxication while on duty. By order, F. PERKINS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION SALES
Solicited and attended to on favorable terms, by
D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 14 Pine-st.
Ten years with Adrian H. Muller.

Simeon Draper, Auctioneer.
SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.
Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.
This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st. at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,
embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.
The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.
Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.
The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

Morris Wilkins, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE
IN PARTITION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-SQUARE, EAST BROADWAY, CATHARINE, GRAND AND MARKET STS., AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY,
Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock,
at the Exchange Salesroom,
No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Benajah Leffingwell, Esq., Referee.
Chatham-square—The large and valuable plot of ground, with the 4-story brick buildings thereon, northeast corner of Chatham-square and East Broadway, running through to Chatham-st., and known as the old Chatham-square Post-office. Also the lot, with the 4-story brick building thereon, No. 4 Chatham-square, running through and including No. 6 Catharine-st. Catharine-st.—The lot, with the buildings thereon, No. 19 Catharine-st., near East Broadway. Market-st.—3-story and attic brick house and lot No. 13 Market-st., near East Broadway. Grand-st.—The valuable plot of ground, with the buildings thereon, on the northeast corner of Grand and Cannon sts. St. Mark's-place—The 3-story, attic and basement brick house and lot No. 61 St. Mark's-place, near 1st-av.
The above sale includes some of the most valuable property offered at auction in this City for many years, and offers great inducements to capitalists.
Maps and more full particulars may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington City, Jan. 18, 1864.
SALE OF CONDEMNED NAVY CANNON.
Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., there will be sold at public auction, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, and at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, the following cannon, being 32-pounders of 61 cwt., known as "gradual increase," viz.:
One hundred and six (106) cannon at Navy-Yard, Brooklyn.
Forty-six (46) cannon at Navy-yard, Portsmouth.
These guns are to be sold by the pound, and one-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the other half upon the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which removal must take place within ten days after the sale and at the expense of said purchaser.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

Daniel H. Burdett, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on Feb. 2, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at
The Union Stores, Brooklyn,
Cargo of the prize steamer NASSAU,
Consisting of
Coffee,
Salt,
White Lead,
Castor Oil,
Hardware,
Military Equipments,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AT THE NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK.
By order of Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, commanding at this Yard, there will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, 2d of February, 1864, next, at 12 o'clock, at noon, from five to eight hundred tons of wrought scrap iron. The quantity is estimated, and may be more or less. Also a lot of condemned blocks, dead eyes, &c., and four old ships' pumps, platform scale, &c., &c. Ten per cent. of the amount of purchase money will be required at the time of sale, and the balance as fast as the articles are delivered. Payment to be made to the Paymaster of the Yard, in Government funds; to be removed in thirty days from sale.
D. D. T. MARSHALL,
United States Naval Storekeeper.
Navy-Yard, New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Depot of Washington, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1864.
Will be sold at Public Auction, in the square bounded by E and F and 20th and 21st sts., in the City of Washington, D. C., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, 1864, a large lot of
SCRAP IRON and LEATHER, PARTS OF WAGONS, PARTS OF HARNESS, TOOLS, &c., &c.,
deemed unserviceable.
The successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
F. H. BURKE, Brig.-Gen. and Q. M.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE, TO CLOSE AN estate, by order of Henry James Anderson, Esq., of valuable property on Cortlandt, Canal, Greenwich, Charlton, and 36th sts.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—
Cortlandt-st.—The five-story brick store and lot No. 62 Cortlandt-st., near Washington-st.; lot 20.6 front and rear, 67.5 on westerly side, and 68.11 on easterly side.
Canal-st.—The three-story brick store and lot No. 322 Canal-st., near Church-st.; lot 20 by 45.6.
Greenwich-st.—The three-story brick store and lot, with rear building, No. 575 Greenwich-st., near Hammersley-st.; lot 25 by 100.
Greenwich-st.—The three-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 554 and 556, and the two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 558 and 560 Greenwich-st.
Charlton-st.—The four story brick building and lot No. 113 Charlton-st., adjoining the Greenwich-st. houses in the rear. There is also a building on rear of the lot. The alley will be sold with the Charlton-st. house.
East 36th-st.—The 6 four-story brick houses and lots on the south side of 35th-st., commencing 100 feet east of 2d-av.; lots each 18.9 by 98.9.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND PERRY-STREET PROPERTY.
By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased. Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 69 feet 4 inches on 6th-av., 113 feet 7 inches on Amos-st., 14 feet 10 inches on Patchin-place, and is 101 feet 4 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.
Perry-street—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 32.9 front, 27.8 rear, and about 76 feet deep, more or less.
Maps at the office. No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.
THE UNDERSIGNED, ASSIGNEE OF the late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co., will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., all the remaining assets of said late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co. and its members, which are vested in me as Assignee, including the following described real estate, viz.: 3 lots in St. Paul, Minn., Nos. 13, 14, 15, block No. 26; 80 acres land in Benton County, Minn.; 200 acres land in Worth County, Iowa; 3 lots in East Shakapeo, Minn. Also, a mortgage for $125 on lot No. 6, block No. 16, in village of Menasha, Wis. Also, an undivided one-fourth interest in house No. 148 Madison-st., and in the two stores No. 12 Coenties-slip and No. 16 Front-st., in the City of New-York, subject to the incumbrances thereon. Also, sundry book accounts, notes, &c., an inventory of which may be examined at the office of the auctioneer.
BENJ. HAXTUN,
Assignee of late firm of Jos. Coddington & Co.
New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, Nos. 264 and 302 Spring-st.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of James Watson, executor of the estate of Michael Houseworth.
The two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, No. 264 Spring-st., near Varick-st. Lot 25 feet front, irregular in the rear, and about 88 feet 7 inches deep.
Also, the two-story and attic brick-front house and lot, No. 302 Spring-st., near Renwick-st. Lot about 20 feet front and rear, by 75 feet 5 inches deep.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORES AND Lots—Nos. 98 John and 50 Cortlandt-sts. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of WM. S. BANTA, executor of ELIZA MOORE:
John-st.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 98 John-st., near Gold-st.
Cortlandt-st.—The four-story brick store and lot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.
Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Apply to CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE Co., corner William and Beaver sts.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.
Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.
Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.
The price must be written out in words on the bids.
Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.
The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.
All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.
Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.
All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.
The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.
Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."
Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
(Town, County, and State,) ————
(Date) ————
I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
Delivery to commence on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and to be completed on or before the ——— day of ———, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.
Your obedient servant,
————
Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness, } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]
I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.
To be certified by the United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.
All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 502 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 22, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst., for furnishing at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City:
Dark Blue Worsted Lace, 1½ inches.
Dark Blue Worsted Lace, ⅜ inch.
General Hospital Flags.
Post and Field Hospital Flags.
Ambulance Flags.
Specifications for which can be seen at this office. Bidders will submit samples of the Lace, and of the materials from which they propose to make the Flags.
A proper guaranty must accompany all proposals for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Worsted Lace or Hospital Flags," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864, for furnishing this Department with
Kerseys—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.
Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.
Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 26, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.
Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 27th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 20, 1864.
PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until TUESDAY, Feb. 2, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department with
Axes;
Axes—Handled;
Ax Handles;
Hatchets—Handled;
Hatchet Handles;
Shovels;
Spades;
Picks—Handled;
Pick Handles.
To be delivered, free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.
Parties offering goods must, in all cases, furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price, and the time of delivery.
Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Feb. 2, 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.
Awards will be made on Wednesday, Feb. 3, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.
The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.
By order. Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West 20th-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN DE LAMATER, ALFRED MOORE, JAMES CONDIE, } Building Committee.
Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.

Office of the Street Commissioner, No. 237 Broadway, New-York.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, Feb. 4, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.,
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 53.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 13.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 30.
For building a Tender for Engine Company No. 31.
For New Bell for Essex Market Tower.
For building a House for use of Hose Company No. 43.
For building a House for use of Engine Company No. 23.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, Jan. 25, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TIMBER AND MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.
Navy Department, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Jan. 23, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish timber and materials for the navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, will be received at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, until 10 o'clock of the 22d day of February next, at which time the opening will be commenced.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Timber and Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and directed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.
The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to the Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such classes only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent for each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. All other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.
Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.
Upon application to the Bureau, to the Commandant of any yard, or to any Navy Agent, the form of offer, of guarantee, and other necessary information respecting the proposals will be furnished.
The contract will be awarded to the lowest bidder who gives proper guarantees, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, the Navy Department reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, if deemed exorbitant.
The contracts will bear date the day the notification is given, and deliveries can be demanded.
Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agents at the points of delivery, in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, ME.
Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 11, white pine; No. 31, tin and zinc.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No. 12, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 13, ash logs and planks; No. 14, ash oars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree nails; No. 25, iron; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints; No. 39, turpentine and varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 44, whale oil; No. 45, tallow, soap, and sweet oil; No. 47, ship-chandlery.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 3, white oak promiscuous timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 11, white pine; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory butts and bars; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 22, mahogany; No. 25, iron, round, flat and square; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails, wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc and tin; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 38, colored paints, dryers; No. 39, varnish; No. 41, glass; No. 47, ship-chandlery.

PHILADELPHIA.
Class No. 10, white pine mast and spar timber; No. 12, white pine deck plank and stage plank; No. 18, locust; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust tree-nails; No. 25, iron, round, flat, square, &c.; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 30, lead; No. 31, zinc, tin, and solder; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36, white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 45, tallow, soap, sweet oil; No. 47, ship-chandlery; No. 48, ingot copper.

WASHINGTON.
Class No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 30, pig lead; No. 33, hardware; No. 39, spirits of wine, varnish, &c.; No. 41, glass.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANKETS.
Ordnance Office, War Department, Washington, Jan. 12, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on the 30th January, 1864, for the delivery at the New-York Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., of the following Blankets, viz:
60,000 Regulation Cavalry Blankets, Prussian blue or Gentian dyed.
20,000 Regulation Artillery Blankets.
These Blankets must be of pure wool, close woven, of stout yarns.
FOR THE CAVALRY.
Blue, with an orange border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, orange color, in the centre of the blanket.
FOR THE ARTILLERY.
Red, with a black border three inches wide, and three inches from the edge, and the letters "U. S." six inches high, black color, in the centre of the blanket.
All the blankets are to be 75 inches long by 67 inches wide, and of the weight of 3.1875 lbs. or say 3 3-16 lbs., on which a variation of 0.1875, or 3-16 of a lb. may be allowed. They must be single, and not in pairs, and packed in cases of one hundred each. The value of the cases to be paid for at a price to be determined by the Inspector.
The blankets are to be inspected at the factory where made, and none will be accepted or paid for but such as are approved on inspection.
Deliveries must be made as follows: One-tenth of the amount contracted for per week, commencing within one month from the date of the contract.
Failure to deliver at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the quantity due at that time.
No bid will be considered which does not come from a manufacturer of blankets or regular dealer in such goods.
Bids will be considered for the delivery of the blankets a the factory, as well as at the agency above mentioned.
Each bid is to be accompanied by the names of the sureties of the proposer.
Each party obtaining a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.
Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington City," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Blankets."
GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

TO CONTRACTORS.
Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1864, for the construction of trap-block pavements in the following streets, to wit: In 2d-av., from 42d to 61st st., with crosswalks from 42d to 79th st.; also in 41st-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also in 55th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also in 65th-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Blank forms for the bids and all other necessary information can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
Office of the Croton Aqueduct Board, Jan. 25, 1864.

TO IRON WORKERS.
Office Croton Aqueduct Department, Rotunda, Park, Jan. 22, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of Wednesday, Feb. 10, 1864, at which hour they will be publicly opened, for furnishing and setting in place around the New Reservoir, about 3,200 lineal feet of iron railing. Drawings and specifications can be seen on application at the Engineer's office, Rotunda, Park.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21, 1864.
THE ADVERTISEMENT FOR PROPOSALS for Ice, issued from this office January, 1864, are withdrawn. Advertisements more in detail will be furnished as soon as prepared, and the time for receiving bids extended. By order of the Acting Surgeon-General.
HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $3; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 151 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HORIE, President.
George T. Hawe, Sec'y.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against crediting Joseph L. Tapham on my account as I will pay no debts of his contracting.
JAMES S. TAPHAM, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, LOREN JONES, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 21, 1864.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DEAFNESS.—AN EFFECTIVE, SIMPLE AND cheap remedy, which has been successfully used by the undersigned in his own case for the last 13 years after being deaf for 35 years. Full instructions furnished for 75 cents; by mail, 80 cents. This is all the pecuniary expense necessary. The truthfulness of all the statements is guaranteed, otherwise the amount will be immediately refunded. Address E. GRISCOM, No. 127 Bleecker-st., New-York.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES MANHOOD to the DEBILITATED in four weeks, from whatever cause arising. Price $3, or four quantities in one for $9.

PHILIP ROLAND, sole agent for the United States, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway, New York.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of a cure.

BAKER'S KIDNEY AND GRAVEL REMEdies are the best known. Consultation by letter, or in person, at No. 154 10th-st., near Broadway. Fee, $5, including remedies.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion, and consultation gratis.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, —— JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AUSTRALASIAN will sail on the 10th February.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,878	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000	——	——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:
First Cabin.......... $90 / 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.......... 35
Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
ETNA..........Saturday..........Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Saturday..........Feb. 6
EDINBURGH..........Saturday..........Feb. 13
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.
M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.
The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.
The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.
THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for HAVANA, direct.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
No freight taken or Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.
No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.
The fine fast sailing A 1 Clyde-built Steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Capt. BURNS, is intended to sail from Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on THURSDAY, Jan. 28. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:
First cabin..........$75 | Intermediate..........$40
Second cabin..........60 | Steerage..........35
Payable in currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States mail steamship
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.
DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES.
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by
JOHNSON & SPADER,
Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes-st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

BLACK WALNUT LUMBER.—100,000 feet black walnut lumber, two inches thick, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEO. BROWN,
No. 3 Murray-st., New-York.
Under Importers' and Traders' Bank.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished Mantels is at A. Klaber's Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day, by mutual consent, admitted into their firm as junior partners George Youngs, Jr, and William S. Youngs, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of G. & W. YOUNGS & CO., Builders, No. 163 7th-av.
GEORGE YOUNGS,
WILLIAM YOUNGS,
GEORGE YOUNGS, Jr.
WILLIAM S. YOUNGS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of
GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITted a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1864.
MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,
No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.
All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.
These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STODART & MORRIS,
Manufacturers of grand
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms,
No. 526 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

AT HORACE WATERS', NO. 481 BROADWAY—Pianos, Melodeons, Harmoniums and Musical instruments of every description, at the very lowest cash prices. The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons are made of the very best materials. Warranted for five years, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. New and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Cabinet Organs, to rent; monthly payments received for the same. A large assortment of second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons tuned, repaired, moved, boxed and shipped.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops: prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—Upright and square 7-octave pianos, $250, $275, $300, $350. Melodeons at $40, $60, $90. All in elegant rosewood cases and fully warranted by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner 4th-av., Bible House.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale, with all modern improvements; full iron frame, overstrung bass; made to order and fully guaranteed: cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Inquire No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

MONITOR PIANOS—IN SIZE, CONVENIENT; in tone, powerful and melodious. Piano buyers are invited to call to examine Chambers & Gabler's Pianos—the best and cheapest made. Warerooms 8th-st., corner 4th-av. Address CHAMBERS & GABLER, 108 E. 25th-st.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE ATHENEUM COLLECTION OF hymns and tunes for the Choir, Church, and Sunday School is now ready. It contain 512 pages, and nearly 700 hymns and tunes, such as, "Rest for the Weary," "Shining Shore," "Eden Above," "Shall We Know Each Other There," &c. Among the new and beautiful pieces, we would name: "Dare to be Right," "Faint Not, Weary Pilgrim," "Come to Me," "Lion of Judah," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "Lord, Give Us Faith," "There is a Land of Love," "Oh! 'tis Glorious," "We'll Wait till Jesus Comes," "A Few More Years Shall Roll," "Sabbath Bells Chime On," "Over the River," "Shall We Meet No More to Part?" "The Vacant Chair," "Forever With the Lord," &c. Price, bound, 65 cents; $7 per dozen; $55 per hundred. Cloth bound, embossed gilt, 75 cents; $8 per dozen; $65 per hundred. Postage, 15 cents each.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.
Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.
At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 12, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.
Fare for this train at excursion rates.
For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.
Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN RESIDing in the country wishes to come into town for two or three months with his family, and desires to engage a suite of rooms on the second or third floor of a first-class boarding-house, or private family; if the latter, with or without meals. Location must be genteel and central. Address C. N. H., Box No. 1,565 Post-office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN of very quiet habits wishes to find, in a genteel and central part of the City, a handsome sitting-room and bedroom, etc., etc.; no board required. Must be in a highly respectable house. Address GILBERT, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING MEALS CAN be accommodated at No. 107 Macdougal-st. References exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........Max Maretzek
PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
The public and the patrons of the Opera are respectfully informed that the Director will reopen the Academy of Music for a season of
ITALIAN OPERA,
consisting of sixteen regular opera nights, which will take place during the coming month of February, 1864.
PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.
OPENING NIGHT
on
MONDAY, Feb. 1.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
The box office for
SUBSCRIPTION
will be open on
THURSDAY, Jan. 28,
from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.
The sale of tickets for the regular nights will commence on Friday, the 29th, at the usual ticket offices.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
EXTRA NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864,
By general request,
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Grand Opera, in three acts, by Nicolai, with
HERR HERMANNS IN HIS CELEBRATED ROLE OF FALSTAFF.
AND
Mme. Johannsen, Mme. Friederici,
Mlle. Canissa, Herr Graff,
Herr Habelman, Herr Kronfeld.
Conductor..........CARL ANSCHUTZ.
Prices as usual.
The sale of the tickets will commence on Monday morning at the Academy, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
A MUSEUM NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION AND FREEDMAN'S SOCIETY,
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 27.
P. T. BARNUM has volunteered to give his celebrated Lecture on
THE ART OF MONEY-GETTING,
in the large hall of COOPER INSTITUTE, on the above evening—illustrating the same with the following most extraordinary Living Wonders from his Museum:
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
Anna Swan, Monsieur Joseph, the French Giant; Col. Goshen, the Arab Giant, and the Giant Boy. Also,
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who plays three whistles at once.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
HERR ZIROM, (late of the Museum,)
has kindly volunteered to perform a solo on the Emmelynka or common mouth harmonicon.
The entire gross receipts to be handed to the Treasurer of the U. S. Sanitary Commission; one-half to be devoted to its forthcoming great Metropolitan Fair in New-York, and the other half to the National Freedman's Society.
Mr. Barnum's lecture was delivered with great eclat at the St. James' Hall, in London, England, seventeen times, and repeated sixty times in various parts of Great Britain in 1859, and also given with much success in different American cities.
London Daily Telegraph, Dec. 30.
The hall was completely full in every part. Mr. Barnum's method of telling an anecdote is exactly suited to the extraction of its most telling points. His address may be heartily recommended as highly entertaining and interesting, and may be listened to with attention and profit by people of every class
London Leader.
His views on money-making are clearly correct.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. To be obtained at Barnum's Museum and at the door of Cooper Institute.
Tickets may also be had at Brentano's, No. 686 Broadway.

HOPE CHAPEL,
NO. 718 BROADWAY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.
The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.
THIRTEENTH WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR, "MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,
THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.
Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.
H. B. McKEON, Manager.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1864.
THE GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTES."
Comedy in 5 acts by Emile Augier.
Played by the whole company.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ precisely.
THURSDAY, Jan. 28, 1864,
BENEFICE OF M. EDGARD.
LE CŒUR ET L'ARGENT,
New Comedy in 2 acts by MM. Monnier and Martin.
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
"Les Fils Gavet," folie vaudeville.
Box Office at No. 623 Broadway.

PERHAM'S,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE NATIONAL HOME ENTERPRISE.
AN ESTABLISHED SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT.
A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic
MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.
A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.
For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock: single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

DR. COLTON
and the "Old Folks" in a grand combination of LAUGHING GAS AND SONG, THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Cooper Institute. Tickets 15 cents: two tickets 25 cents.

MAISON DOREE.—AGREEABLE TO THE OFT expressed desire, the proprietor of the Maison Doree has recently opened to the public a spacious saloon, fitted with every accessory and convenience, and capable of dining 120 persons. The table is replete with a superb service, and the saloon and reception rooms furnished with luxurious elegance. Clubs and Dinner Committees should be made aware of this. Dinners served wheresoever desired, with or without dinner service and ornaments. Weddings and suppers supplied impromptu. Creams and confections to order at all hours daily.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.
The advertiser, who has had many years' experience in the PUBLISHING and RETAIL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS in this City, and has a thorough knowledge of its details, and has, likewise, a large acquaintance and connection with the bookbuyers of the City, is desirous of enlarging his present business by connecting himself with some gentleman with a moderate amount of capital, and who would like to engage in the business either as an active or special partner.
Communications addressed to SIDNEY, Box No. 4,382 New-York Post-office, will receive attention.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN WHO, WITH his wife, have for the last ten years had a retail store in Broadway, for the sale of embroideries and white goods for ladies' and children's wear, and who contemplate returning to France, are desirous of connecting themselves in Paris with some large dealers of this City, wholesale or retail, in the above-mentioned goods, to whom the capital they can dispose of, their thorough knowledge of the tastes of this market, and their consequent ability to select or get up particular styles of pattern, would be of advantage. Address, for information to FRANCE, Box No. 1,190 New-York Post-office.

WANTED.—A FIRM, ABOUT STARTING UNDER very favorable circumstances the Banking and Stock Brokerage business in this city, desires to secure the services of a party familiar with the business, who can furnish $5,000 cash; a member of the Stock Board preferred, with whom a favorable arrangement would be made. Address, with real name, L., Box No. 118, Philadelphia Post-office.

BUSINESS OPENING.—UNLIKE MANY, THIS is thoroughly legitimate, honorable and desirable for one wishing a pleasant, safe and profitable established strictly cash wholesale office business, centrally located on Broadway (only offered on account of having a manufactory requiring all the advertiser's attention.) Amount of cash capital, full address, &c., must be stated. Address HOWARD, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 80 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, an old established butter, cheese and egg stand, with a good run of custom, in one of the most prominent markets in the City. Apply to W. B. HARPER, No. 18 Centre-st., for three days.

IRON.—WANTED, BY A PRACTICAL MAN, A situation to manufacture sheets and wire equal to any in the market; would have no objection to take a share in the business. Address BASCOE, Post-office, Williamsburgh.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AGENT WANTED.—AN active business man of experience in renting houses and collecting rents, who would be willing to remove to Brooklyn, has now an opportunity offered. Apply from 12 to 2 at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank.

$3,000.—FOR SALE—A NEAT CASH-PAYing office business on Broadway—one of the best localities in the City. For particulars, apply to A. M. SEE, No. 10 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 26 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
A NEW AND SPLENDID DRAMA.
A NEW GIANT.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT.
IMMENSE COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
The great Domestic Romantic Drama,
CAMILLA'S HUSBAND,
with new Scenery, Decorations, Music, Costumes, &c., &c.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK,
EVERY EVENING, 7¼.
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER
produces beautiful music at each performance,
ON THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
and on
THE TYROLEAN FAMILY COFFEE-POT.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
FOUR ENORMOUS GIANTS,
the largest ever seen in any part of the world.
EACH OVER 8 FEET HIGH.
COL. ROUTH GOSHEN,
THE ARAB GIANT,
born in the city of Jerusalem; for ten years an officer in the Turkish army.
8 FEET 3 INCHES HIGH, and WEIGHS 463 POUNDS!
One of the finest-formed men ever seen; a perfect gentleman, easy and affable in his manners, always polite and attentive to his visitors.
MONSIEUR JOSEPH,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
8 feet 4 inches high, and weighs 400 pounds.
THE TOWERING GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and 8 feet high.
MISS ANNA SWAN,
THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL.
ONLY SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD, AND EIGHT FEET ONE INCH HIGH.
the tallest female ever known in any part of the world, or of any age. Miss SWAN is always sociable, pleasant, and agreeable to visitors, never fails to interest and please them. They are all visible at all hours, every day and evening.
THE WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
has returned to the Museum for a short time, and may be seen every day and evening.
ALBINO FAMILY,
from Madagascar, who, though born of Black African parents, are white as snow—have pure white skin, long, flowing white hair, and pink eyes.
LAST WEEK OF
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
THE MONSTER SERPENTS,
GRAND AQUARIA, Mammoth Bear,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.
GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost..........Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
This Mammoth Menagerie, now in its ELEVENTH WEEK, has proved beyond all precedent the most BRILLIANT SUCCESS ever achieved by any similar exhibition in the known world. 178,640 persons have visited this superbly magnificent institution in the short space of fifty-nine days, satisfying all that
A MERITORIOUS EXHIBITION
will always reap a just reward at the hands of the New-York public.
A LEOPARD AND YOUNG,
the first ever bred in America, are here to be seen at all hours. These beautiful creatures are now nearly four months old. Although bred in a cage they exhibit as much desire for blood and carnage as any ever captured in their native wilds.
A KANSAS BUFFALO,
a very fine specimen, fresh from the Western plains, has recently been added to this magnificent collection.
A PAIR OF JAPANESE MASKIN SWINE,
the first ever imported, are here to be seen in all their native ugliness. The most curious animals living.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY,
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.
To be seen at all hours, animals of every variety and specie

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE,
No. 485 Broadway.
L. B. Lent..........Manager
DELIGHTED THRONGS
continue to fill this elegant resort
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING
to witness the
BRILLIANT AND EXCITING PERFORMANCES
presented at each entertainment. The great equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
and all the celebrated
EQUESTRIANS, CLOWNS,
VAULTERS, GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS AND EQUILIBRISTS
included in
THE FINEST TROUPE IN THE WORLD
will appear
BOTH AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock; to commence at 2½ and 7¾.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,
NOS. 199 AND 201 BOWERY.
Performances every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27,
Benefit of Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association,
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.
Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Private box seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 2 and 7.

LAUGHTER AND MUSIC.
DR. COLTON
respectfully announces that he will give
A GRAND EXHIBITION OF THE NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26.
Introductory to the exhibition, the celebrated
"EXCELSIOR OLD FOLKS"
Will give a GRAND CONCERT, appearing in the costume of 100 years ago; "AUNT RACHEL," with her Mammoth Wedding Bonnet, built in 1750; "Cousin Jonathan" will sing his celebrated songs, "Evacuation," and "Johnny Smoker," delighting the audience with their quaint, comic, and sentimental pieces. After which Dr. COLTON will administer the gas to
TWELVE GENTLEMEN.
Sixty gallons of gas will be made and administered.
AN EVENING OF RARE MERRIMENT!
Tickets 15 cents. Two tickets 25 cents.
Doors open at 7. To commence at 7½ o'clock.

DR. COLTON
And the "OLD FOLKS" in a grand combination of LAUGHING GAS AND SONG, THIS EVENING, Jan. 26, at the Cooper Institute. Tickets, 15 cents: two tickets, 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS will receive several additional pupils, between the ages of nine and fourteen, to educate with her own daughters at Idlewild. Address
MRS. N. P. WILLIS,
Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.
Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This well-established and flourishing institution is pleasantly located on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 2½ hours' ride from New-York. Special attention is paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental music. French is taught by a native and spoken in the family. For catalogues address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

ACCOUNTS AND PENMANSHIP.—NEW pupils will be received at any time for thorough instruction in the above branches at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Separate rooms for ladies and for private instruction.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N.Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE—FORT WASHINGTON, 170th-st. and King's Bridge road, N. A. LESPINASSE, Principal. Next session commences February 1. French is the language of the school. Circulars, 913 Broadway, Leroy's drug store, and 57 Cedar-st., from G. LESPINASSE.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address
LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 573 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS Orange County, N. Y. (For Ladies.) Semi-Annual Session commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY.—THE NEXT session of the College of New-Jersey will commence on THURSDAY, the 4th of February.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR Boys' Public High School in Penn.; Assistant male Teacher in N. Y. City Pub. School; one for English branches and vocal music, City; French lady for Fem. College; lady for English, French and music, in family near City; lady for English and rudiments of Latin in school near City. Interviews desired.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 130 Grand-st.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THIRD WEEK. THIRD WEEK. THIRD WEEK.
THE BRILLIANT SUCCESS AND POSITIVE TRIUMPH
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
warrants the announcement that it
WILL BE PLAYED
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 26,
TUESDAY EVENING, FURTHER NOTICE,
AND EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE SUPERB ACTING BY THE TALENTED COMPANY.
THE NEW SCENERY BY HILLIARD AND ASSISTANTS.
THE NEW DECORATIONS BY WALLIS.
THE NEW MACHINERY BY RUNYON.
THE NEW OVERTURE AND ORIGINAL MUSIC BY H. B. DODWORTH,
have received the
STRONGEST ENCOMIUMS OF THE ENTIRE PRESS,
THE WONDER AND DELIGHT
of the
CROWDS THAT NIGHTLY WITNESS
this masterpiece of dramatic art.
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS, as
CORNEY McWATH, the Connie Soogah,
a faithful follower of Lacy O'Connor, with the song of
ELLEN ASTORE and the IRISH WEDDING.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS..........as..........NELLY NOLAN
a jumpin' jewel, wid a honey comb between her chin and her nose.
MR. and MRS. WILLIAMS
will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. W. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. E. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
CROWDED HOUSES!
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY,
unable to obtain admittance to witness the present most laughable and entertaining programme, which will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD, and Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. FRANK DREW, Mr. FRANK DREW,
with the
PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY,
and the
CELEBRATED FIERY, UNTAMED STEED
will appear in
MAZEPPA.
Commencing every evening with the most successful comedy produced this season, entitled
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP,
received every night for the past two weeks with shouts of laughter,
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER as Mr. BAGSHOT.
Doors open at 7; performances commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.
Miss HENRIETTA IRVING
will shortly make her first appearance at this theatre.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.
Two of Charles Darce's celebrated comedies, viz:
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
in which Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Browne, Mr. Norton, Mrs. Wilkins and Miss Madeline Henriques will perform, and
THE OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN,
Miss Ione Burke, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Green, Miss Barrett, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Young, sustaining the principal characters.
WEDNESDAY,
EIGHTY-THIRD NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY,
THE LOVE CHASE.
FRIDAY,
EIGHTY-FOURTH NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.
SATURDAY,
THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE
Due notice will be given of the next representation of MARRIED LIFE.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
THE LONDON TIMES,
speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:
"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,000, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."
Doors open at 6¾. Commences at 7¼. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾ o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison.
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MISS MARY SHAW.
MRS. HOEY,
(with kind permission of J. W. Wallack, Esq.,)
MR. G. C. BONIFACE,
(with kind permission of J. W. Lingard, Esq.,)
MME. COMTE BORCHARD,
MR. S. C. CAMPBELL,
have kindly volunteered and will appear,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
Lady Gay Spanker..........Mrs. Hoey
Sir Harcourt Courtley..........Mr. G. C. Boniface
MUSICAL OLIO,
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Lind..........Miss Mary Shaw
TO-MORROW EVENING,
THE HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MARITANA.

SECOND SOIREE OF
CHAMBER MUSIC,
AT
DODWORTH'S HALL,
NINTH SEASON 1864,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM MASON,
THEODORE THOMAS,
J. MOSENTHAL,
G. MATZKA,
F. BERGNER.
Subscription for the remaining five soirées $5 each. No subscriptions received after the second soirée. Single tickets for each soirée $1 50.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
TWENTY-SECOND SEASON, 1863-'64.
THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1864.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.—"Faust Symphony," F. Liszt; "Introduction to Lohengrin," R. Wagner, and Overture, "Euryanthe," Weber.
VOCALISTS.—Messrs. Joseph Hermanns, "Basso," and L. Quint, "Tenor," and the "Arion Society."
Conductor, Carl Bergmann.
Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert, $1 50 each. By order, L. SPIER, Secretary.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27,
HON. JOHN G. SAXE,
THE CELEBRATED HUMOROUS POET,
will deliver
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY,
his new humorous and patriotic poem,
LOVE.
Tickets, 50 cents each, to be had at all the music and book stores.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season tickets for a gentleman..........$5
Season tickets for ladies..........3
Season tickets for boys under 15 years..........3
For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

LECTURES.

LECTURE.—THE SECOND LECTURE OF THE Course, at the Church of the Puritans, will be delivered next WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Cheever. Subject—*The career of Lord Erskine, the great Constitutional Lawyer of England, in the defence of Constitutional Liberty.* Admission free.

PROFESSOR DOREMUS WILL DELIVer four Scientific Lectures, with illustrations, at the Cooper Institute, on the EVENINGS of MONDAY, the 1st, THURSDAY, the 4th, MONDAY, the 8th, and THURSDAY, the 11th of February.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF JACKSON LODGE, No. 5, A. P. A., are requested to attend a meeting in their Lodge Room, corner of 29th-st. and 8th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th of January, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of ANGUS McDONALD, Financial Secretary.

PRINTING.

ISAAC J. OLIVER, PRINTER,
Old Stand, No. 32 Beekman-st.,
(Marble Buildings,)
takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the business public that he has completely re-fitted his PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, since its destruction by fire, and is now prepared to execute orders for PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION in the best manner, shortest notice, and at LOW PRICES, at the Old Stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST. Patronage respectfully solicited.
☞ Remember, Old Stand, No. 32 BEEKMAN-ST.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

JOB AND CARD PRINTING.—BILLHEADS, monthly statements, cards, circulars, labels, and all other printing neatly executed. Ball work at cost.
DAVID HINE, No. 162 William-st., New-York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Continued from the First Page.]

He would ask the Senator to withdraw his resolution, as it did not affect the object proposed.

The following is the vote taken on Mr. SUMNER'S proposition:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Dixon, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Henderson, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlisle, Cowan, Davis, Harris, Howe, Johnson, Powell, Saulsbury, Doolittle, Riddle, Wright—11.

After a short Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 25.

WESTERN NAVAL DEPOT.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of a navy-yard and depot in the Western waters.

RAILROAD AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

Mr. COLE, of California, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the act for the construction of the Pacific Railroad and a bill to create a school fund out of confiscated property.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR UTAH.

Mr. KELLEY, Delegate from Utah, introduced a bill authorizing the people of Utah to form a constitutional State Government.

All the above bills were referred to the appropriate Committees.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution that Mr. A. G. FIELD is not entitled to a seat as Representative from Louisiana; also, a resolution that JOSEPH SNEAD is not entitled to a seat as Representative from the First District of Virginia.

These reports were ordered to be printed and laid over for future consideration.

THE "DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRY."

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a department of the Government to be denominated the "Department of Industry," to embrace under its supervision and control a bureau of Agriculture, a bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, a bureau of Mines and Mineral Lands, a bureau of Colonization and Immigration, and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) introduced a bill to secure the speedy transportation of the mails.

INCREASED PAY OF SOLDIERS.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill for the immediate increase of the pay of soldiers, which is imperatively demanded by the considerations of justice and sound policy, regard being had to the increased price of living since their pay was increased to $13 per month.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) moved to lay the resolution on the table. Though opposed to the motion himself, he made it merely to test the disposition of the House.

The House refused to table the resolution, almost unanimously, and it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MORE BUNCOMBE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MCDOWELL, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a series of resolutions, declaring that this House fully recognizes the fundamental provisions of the Constitution which grant freedom of speech and of the press, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, and prevent the illegal arrest and imprisonment of the citizens of loyal States; that neither the President nor any other person can violate these rights. The resolutions also reaffirm devotion to the Constitution, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Union,) expressing a desire to debate the resolutions, they lie over.

Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT, of Indiana, (Dem.,) offered a series of resolutions, reaffirming the Crittenden Resolutions as the basis on which the war should be conducted, condemning the extraordinary assumption of the Executive power, and desiring the peace and restoration of the Union under benign influence, and without further waste of blood, deprecating all revolutionary measures and policy as tending to divide the Union men of the country, and intensify the animosities of the war.

Debate arising, the resolutions lie over.

THE GRADE OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back, with an amendment, the bill reviving the rank of Lieutenant-General. The President is authorized to confer it whenever he may deem it expedient, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on a commander of the army, to be selected during the war from among those—not below the grade of a Major-General—most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, and who, on being commissioned, shall command the armies of the United States; the Lieutenant-General to be entitled to the pay and allowances authorized by the existing laws, provided nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the rank, pay and allowances of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, now on the Retired List of the army.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in answer to a question, said the President could confer a brevet on either a Major-General of the regular army or of volunteers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) moved to postpone the consideration of the bill until Monday next, to afford time to examine the subject, the proposition not being yet printed.

The postponement was agreed to—82 yeas against 56 nays.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill to amend the Enrollment act with amendments, and moved to make it the special order for Wednesday next.

The House refused to suspend the rules and make the bill a special order for that day, and the bill was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, in the chair, and took up the bill to supply the deficiency for the year ending June next.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., (Dem.,) said when he first became acquainted with Congress, a deficiency bill of even $25,000,000 would have created general excitement and alarm. The pending bill proposed to appropriate four and a half or five million dollars. His main objection to the bill was to the creation of officers without law, and the proposition now to pay them, and he would never sanction that assumption of power by the Executive authority. The bill provided for the salaries of 400 new clerks. But it was the duty of the Administration to have foreseen the necessity of these disbursements and send the estimates to Congress a year ago. In this bill, the most extraordinary estimates were made of deficiencies in the appropriations for public buildings, fences, grading, furniture, &c. He was an old line Whig, and nothing else. He would support the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for Constitutional purposes. But there had not been an economical, prudent administration of public affairs. The Treasury Department in heart and core, in the manufacture of public money, in its public credit, and its treasury notes was rotten, and could not withstand investigation a day or hour. CORNWELL, for stealing notes, was in prison. Dr. GWYNN had been arrested for frauds, and another man was at the head of the Treasury-note Department, who had made a fraudulent report on the construction of public buildings at Charleston.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) wished to know under what Administration the extraordinary expenditures for the Charleston Custom-House were made.

Mr. BROOKS said, when formerly Democrats committed frauds, they found refuge in a foreign land, while defaulting Republicans remained in their native land and claimed the highest honors of the State.

Mr. SEWARD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said many Democrats were kept in office by the present Administration, spared as monuments of mercy. He had made an effort, but without success, to have them dismissed. As to the charge of usurpation, it should be known that a larger number of clerks was needed for the increased operations. The business of settling the claims and accounts of soldiers was very much behind hand, and hence the importance of additional clerical force.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $25,000 to complete the Post-office building in Philadelphia.

During the proceedings on an appropriation for ordnance,

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, said the Proclamation of the President for the emancipation of slaves would not end the war. It must be done by the sword, ordnance and minie rifles. To say the Proclamation would do it was a delusion.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) said as a Southern man identified with the institution of Slavery, there remained behind the rebellion that which gave it strength and power, and which must be destroyed and overthrown while the army moved in front. The very life-blood of the rebellion is drawn from African Slavery, and wherever we tap this foundation of the rebellion, our efforts will be effectual. [Applause.]

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Border State Union,) entered his solemn protest against the sentiments uttered by his colleague. Kentucky scorns them and has given evidence of the fact that she does.

Mr. SMITH asked whether Kentucky did not, after the issuance of the Proclamation, give 50,000 majority for the Union and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. MALLORY replied yes, but against the Administration of President LINCOLN as denounced by his colleague himself. Did his colleague deny this?

Mr. SMITH—I do deny it.

Mr. MALLORY said the voice of Kentucky, as expressed through her Legislature and Convention, was that he should stand by her State through thick and thin, while opposing the Emancipation Proclamation as a usurpation.

Mr. SMITH explained his position in the late canvass, which was that, while opposed to the operation of the Proclamation upon the Union men of the South, as far as the rebels in arms were concerned, he would take their negroes and their infernal lives and crush them to atoms. [Applause.] He would ask his colleague whether he was in favor of supporting a doctrine which would give the rebels in arms all the rights and privileges he would give to Union men, and whether he would make restitution of their slaves?

Mr. MALLORY replied that he would carry on the war with all the power the Constitution confers. He would destroy the rebel armies, and reduce the rebels to obedience to the Constitution and the laws. He hoped he would have magnanimity enough to spare private property, and let the people of the South come back to their allegiance, living peaceably under their own vine and fig-tree. He wanted no heart-burnings.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Border State Union,) referred to a speech of Mr. SMITH, to show that the latter was opposed to the radical measures of the Administration, and that if elected to Congress he would vote for a War Democrat for Speaker.

Mr. SMITH replied that there was no War Democrat he could vote for; none such had been nominated. He therefore supported the gentleman who now so ably filled the chair. He was proud to stand by him, because that gentleman was for the Government, the Constitution and the Union, and he never had sustained any man opposed to the war.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, arraigned his colleague (Mr. SMITH) for his betrayal of the Union party of Kentucky, and unfaithfulness to the pledges he made to it. He regretted that his colleague's opinions had not been sooner known, for if they had been, the people would have elected a man opposed to the radical measures of the Administration.

Mr. SMITH explained that he went into the election on the principle of high and sublime love of country, and pure philanthropy. He was nominated by a convention which the Louisville *Journal* denounced as a radical abolition convention. He was elected by over 5,000 majority. Men who owned more negroes than all of them together, had indorsed his course in voting for Speaker COLFAX.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, (Union,) wished to know whether he was included in the charge of violating pledges.

Mr. MALLORY replied that he had not in the remotest manner alluded to his colleague. He did not know his colleague's views on the Emancipation Proclamation.

Mr. CLAY said he had made a pledge that he would make no pledges. He was thus left free to vote for the man best qualified for Speaker. He was independent, and would so act as the most to benefit his country, and on his action would return and face his constituents.

Without further action on the bill, on motion of Mr. STEVENS, the Committee rose.

The House then adjourned at 5¼ o'clock.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

Mr. STRONG reported a bill to incorporate the Brooklyn Yatch Club.

Mr. WHITE gave notice of a bill to authorize the City of Syracuse to borrow money.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. DUTCHER—To amend the charter of the Lebanon Springs Railroad Company. Also to amend the charter of Poughkeepsie.

By Mr. STRONG—To amend the Brooklyn Water Act.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 25.

The Governor transmitted the annual report of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. REED—To amend the charter of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company,

By Mr. BURKE—To increase the salaries of the New-York Aldermen and Councilmen to $2,000 per annum.

By Mr. F. P. STEVENS—To legalize certain obligations of the City of Buffalo.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WOOSTER—To amend section 344 of the code of procedure.

By Mr. REED—For the better protection of seamen in the port of New York.

This bill prohibits boarding-house keepers and their agents from boarding vessels, and requires them to pay a license fee of $20 per year.

By Mr. WEAVER—For a railroad from Durhamville to Oneida Castle.

By Mr. STANFORD—To amend the charter of Union College. It provides that seven trustees shall constitute a quorum.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Directing the payment of the mortgages on the Quarantine lands, so that the State can give a clear title to the same.

The bill taking from the State paper the publication of the tax sales was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

The Prize Ring.

PRIZE FIGHT AT ASTORIA, L. I.—FORTY-THREE ROUNDS FOUGHT.—JOE GRAHAM TIES.—The pugilistic mania, which has been raging ever since HEENAN and KING had their set-to over the water, broke out on Sunday morning, in a hotly-contested ring fight at JOE COOK'S "Sunnyside" Hotel. The combatants were JOE GRAHAM, of this city, and young DRUMGOLD, also a New-Yorker. The former was seconded by JACK LAWRENCE, formerly a trainer of MORRISSEY and BILLY DONNELLY. DRUMGOLD'S seconds were JIMMY ELLIOTT and GEORGE LEES. The fight took place about 1 o'clock, in a ball room, which was lit up with kerosene for the purpose. About four hundred persons were present. Forty-three rounds were fought, when GRAHAM was declared the winner of the purse, $200, in consequence of DRUMGOLD going down before an exchange of blows. At the start GRAHAM was not the favorite, and for the first five rounds DRUMGOLD threw him heavily, having everything his own way. From that time until the close GRAHAM gained steadily by hard hitting and shrewd getting away. The men, who are both light weights, showed a good degree of gameness, and only the previous bad training of the defeated man prevented the fight from being still more severe. Quite a number of distinguished buffers were present.

AN ATTEMPTED PRIZE FIGHT—THE POLICE DISPERSE THE CROWD AND ARREST ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS.—Yesterday morning at daylight a prize ring was formed by a rope around four apple trees in the orchard of HENRY HEMPSTEAD, half a mile from Cook's Hill, at Astoria, for a fight between MIKE NOONAN, of Brooklyn, and OWEN SWIFT, of Buffalo. Just as the men were about to step into the ring, a shrill whistle was heard, and about forty inoffensive-looking men who had been quietly looking on, turned out to be Brooklyn policemen in citizens' clothes. They were armed with clubs and revolvers. Instantly the work of dispersing the crowd began. Locust persuaders fell about in all directions with considerable damage to heads and arms. The tallest kind of skedaddling succeeded, as the principals, seconds and amateurs endeavored to get away. From the surrounding trees the valiant buffers dropped as if shot, and the whole three hundred valiants took to their heels for the Sunnyside Hotel. Thither the police followed, hanging on their rear like an avenger, and wherever the club fell, blood followed. NOONAN, one of the would-be pugilists, was arrested, as was also a large number of lookers-on and abetters. NOONAN, however, was the only one held. He is now in charge of the Queens County authorities. The proprietor of the ground had his arm injured. A member of a Brooklyn engine company had his arm drawn from its socket; about a dozen heads were laid open, and one or two men were pulled from their carriages and clubbed. NOONAN had a personal encounter with Inspector of Police JOHN S. FOLK, but the Chief seized him by the throat and secured him. Thus was prevented a shameful and bloody prize fight, but if rumor can be credited, the work is not all done yet, as several other similar fights are said to have been arranged by ambitious buffers in this City.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Monday, Jan. 25.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$10,000	Amer. Gold	187⅞	50	Fort Wayne R.	s30 85⅜
20,000	do	187⅞	100	do	85⅜
10,000	do	187⅞	100	do	b3 85⅜
10,000	do	188	100	do	85¼
40,000	do	188⅛	100	Hud. R. R.	s10.137⅛
10,000	do	s3.188	100	do	s10.137⅜
40,800	do	188¼	450	Mich. So.	86⅛
75,000	do	188⅜	400	do	86¼
20,000	do	188⅜	100	do	86⅜
20,000	do	s3.188⅜	100	Quicksa. Co.	54
55,000	do	188⅜	200	Pittsburgh	100⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	134⅜	400	Galena	110¼
200	do	b10.135¾	100	do	110½
400	do	134⅝	100	do	b3. 110¾
500	Erie Railroad	106⅝	100	do	110
700	do	b3.106⅝	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	133
600	do	106⅝	100	Cantono Co.	b10 33¼
200	do	106¾	100	do	b3 33⅜
500	do	s3.106¾	200	Mich. Cen. R.	128⅞
100	Ill. Cen. R.	125	100	do	b10.128¾
100	do	b10.125¼	100	do	b10.128¾
100	do	b3. 124⅝	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	47
400	do	124⅝	100	do	47⅜
100	do	124¾	700	Mar. Min. Co.	s9 27
200	Harlem R.	98			

[Advertisement.]

THE AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY, most of whose officers are negroes of respectability and high religious character, and whose design is to help the negro race to civilization by negro agencies, is engaged in establishing schools among the colored people of the District of Columbia and the South. I am confident that this plan is the best adapted to the exigency, and that it will be faithfully fulfilled by the excellent men who have it in charge. Having this confidence, I have consented to receive such sums as may be contributed, and hand them over to the Society, acknowledging the same in the public prints.

HOWARD CROSBY, No. 51 East 30th-st.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion, free from tan, pimples and freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making fine lather. When used for washing, night and morning, it renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THROAT DISEASES and affections of the Chest, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are of great value. In Coughs, Irritation of the Throat caused by Cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, in speaking in public, or singing, they produce the most beneficial results.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 5 09 | Moon rises 4 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 9 06 | Gov. Island.. 9 55 | Hell Gate..11 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Jan. 25.

Cleared.

Steamer Geo. Olympus, (Br.,) Bemler, Nassau, W. P. Worwell & Co.

Ship R. S. Ely, Livingston, San Francisco, R. M. Cooley.

Bark G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, New-Orleans, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Palice, (Norw.,) Salvesen, Gibraltar, Holmboe & Balchen; P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Lola, (Dan.,) Bolman, Barbados. Jones & Lough; Brisk, (Br.,) Kohl, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; N. M. Terry, Phillips, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham.

Schooners Niagara, Webber, Port Royal, N. L. McCready & Co.; E. Ascularius, Jackson, Washington, J. Y. Haveland; D. B. Warner, Karpton, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rhode Island, Curtis, Tuckerton, B. J. Wheeler & Co.; Robert Caldwell, Hudson, Port Royal, Van Brunt & Slaght; Phebe, Morrow, Havana, ——; Hamilton, Ogden, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Lexington, Raynor, New Haven, H. S. Rackett & Son; Vivid, (Br.,) Thompson, St. Johns, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Sloops Oregon, Rhodes, Providence, L. Kenny; Brave, Fenton, York River, F. J. Cambell.

Arrived.

Bark Seringapatam, Nobbe, of and from Newcastle 73 ds., with mdse. to N. & F. W. Myer. Dec. 24, lat. 27, lon. 30, saw a Br. ship showing numbers 9, 5, 2, 7, strg. S. W. Has experienced heavy head winds; lost head boards, bulwarks, split sails, etc.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Orleans,) Duell, Grand Turk, T. I., 10 ds., with salt and sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Barkantine Flora, (Dan.,) Hensen, Rio Janeiro 58 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Jan. 19, lat. 38 11 S., lon. 68 27, in a heavy gale from S. to S. S. W., was thrown on her beam ends, cabin filled with water, and carried away bulwarks, &c.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Kennebunk,) Hill, New-Orleans Dec. 28, in ballast to H. D. Brookman & Co. On the night of the 13th inst., it being very thick, went ashore on Far Rockaway Beach, L. I., where she remained until the 24th inst., when, with the assistance of Capt. W. H. Merrit, of the Coast Wrecking Company, succeeded in getting her off with but little damage.

Brig Mary Boucher, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Boucher. Mansanilla 18 ds., with cedar, etc., to master. Jan. 19, lat. 33, lon. 78, in a squall, was hove down on her beam ends; lost part of deck-load and received other damage.

Brig Eudoras, (of Portland,) Haskell, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Reporter (of Bucksport,) Glinn, Miragoane 17 ds., with logwood to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brig Forrester, Murray, Elizabethport, for Bath, with coal.

Brig Varagine, (Ital.,) Chiazzaro, Malta 46 ds.—passed Gibraltar Dec. 17—with wool to order.

Brig Triade, Mitchell, Calais 33 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Eveline, (of Philadelphia,) Loughlin, New-Orleans 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to master. Has had heavy weather. Jan. 20, lat. 31 43, lon. 71 17, encountered a gale from S. W., shifted cargo and was compelled to stave about 30 bbls. molasses and 5 hhds. sugar.

Schr. W. H. Sargent, (of Sedgewick,) Coombs, Manzanilla 19 ds., with wood to Miller & Houghton. Left no vessels.

Schr. Ringgold, (wrecker,) Wilson, from brig Elizabeth, ashore at Hog Island.

Schr. Juha, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Parr, Jacmel 19 ds. with logwood and coffee to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Caroline & Cornelia, Reed, Stono Inlet 4 ds., in ballast to Sherman Bros.

Schr. Free Wind, (3-masted,) Tangier, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. H. Willets, Crammer, Nanticoke River, with oysters for New-Haven.

Schr. C. J. Ericsson, Brown, Port Royal, in ballast to G. E. White.

Schr. Dwight, Hill, Hilton Head 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Tennessee, Foster, Eastport 10 ds., with laths to John Boynton & Sons.

Schr. Antietam, Irons, Addison 4 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. S. D. Hart, Hart, Bath, with lumber to Thos. M. Mayhew.

Schr. C. D. Borton, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) McKeenan, Demarara Jan. 16, with sugar, &c., to J. Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Slack, Ingalls, Machias, with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Clara W. Elwells, Clark, Bucksport 30 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Boston, in ballast.

WIND—Sunset N. W. very light.

Sailed.

Jan. 24—Steamers Virginia and Atlantic.

Ship John Bertram, (Ham.)

Bark Carnais, (Fr.)

Brigs Henrietta and Pollux.

Schooner E. R. Bennett.

Below.

Ship E. Z., Armstrong, Liverpool Nov. 20.

Bark John Carver, from New-Orleans.

A Br. brig from Turk's Island.

Also, 1 brig unknown.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—Arr. bark Kepler, Buenos Ayres; brigs Wilmington, Merogoane Aften, Port-au-Prince.

Miscellaneous.

The Italian frigate Re Galantuomo, which has been ancored off Staten Island for the past three weeks, returned to the City this morning, and went in the East River.

The schr. Helen, while lying at anchor in the East River, was run into by the steamtug Geo. Notter, having a canal-boat in tow, carrying away her bowsprit, etc. The steamer and the canal-boat received no damage.

The ship W. S. Lindsay, ashore on the West Bank, is badly sanded. The work on her has been abandoned. A survey will be held on her to-day.

The Br. bark Maria Somes, arr. 24th, was from Bombay via Colombo July 1, Table Bay, C. G. H., Nov. 17, and Pernambuco Dec. 19, to Thos. Dunham.

The Italian frigate Re Gelantuomo has hauled into Ford's Wharf, Brooklyn.

Notice to Mariners.

On and after the night of Jan. 31, 1864, a red light will be shown on the Corner Stake Beacon, opposite Elizabethport, N. J., instead of the white light, as heretofore.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, Washington.

L. M. POWELL,
Lighthouse Inspector Third District.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander—Dutch bark, steering S. S. W., Dec. 15, lat. 2 38 S., lon. 31 53.

Emma—Pruss. brig, Jan. 23, in lat. 36 18, lon. 71 36, Gibraltar for New-York, 40 ds.

Kepler—Bremen bark, from Buenos Ayres for Boston, Jan. 12, lat. 26, lon. 63. All well.

Mary Louisa—bark, hence for New-Orleans, Jan. 23, lat. 27 19, lon. 74.

Foreign Ports.

Demarara, Jan. 9, sld., schr. Red Fox for New-York.

At Jacmel, Jan. 6, Br. brig Lilly of the Lake, for New-York in 8 ds.

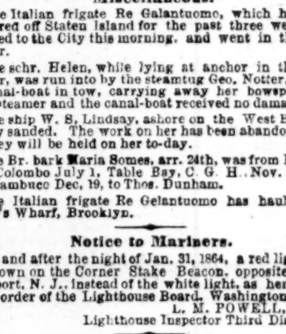
At Miragoane, Jan. 8, brig Wilmington, for Boston in 2 days.

[PER CANAD.A.]

Arrived from New-York—Jeannie, at Melbourne; Berkeley, at Marontius; Surprise, at Hong Kong; Endeavor and Antelope, at Woosung; Adventure, at Otago, New-Zealand.

Ann, Jan. 4, Victoria, at Bordeaux; 7th, Result, at Queenstown.

Sailed for New-York—Dec. 17, Principality, from Tarragona; Jan. 6, Turk, from Cardiff; 9th, Clara Wheeler, from Queenstown.



MISS MINA GEARY, the talented Vocalist, writes as follows:

KENDALL & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: My hair, which has been very strong and abundant, commenced falling out by the handsfull, so much so that I would soon have been left without any, but that I was fortunately recommended to try your AMBOLINE, and I have much pleasure in stating that, after using two bottles of it, my hair quite ceased falling out, and is now getting as strong and heavy as could be desired.

MINA GEARY,
DEC. 23, 1863. No. 52 West 44th-st., New-York.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE

Is a stimulating extract of flowers, roots and herbs, for the growth, beauty and permanent vigor of the hair. It has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out in handsfull, and has never failed to arrest its decay and promote a healthy growth.

It also prevents the hair from turning prematurely gray, causes it to grow on bald heads, eradicates dandruff, cures diseases of the scalp, is a preventive of nervous headache, and as a dressing, imparts health and pleasantness to the head.

Put up in a box containing 2 bottles, one to be used at night as a restorative, the other for morning use as a dressing. Price $1 per box.

KENDALL & CO., Proprietors,
No. 800 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, N. Y.
Sold by all druggists.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I also personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,
EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE
NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 10, 1863.

Dr. H. H. Sterling, No. 493 Broadway, New-York:

DEAR SIR: Feeling it to be a duty which I owe to you and the world, I address you for the purpose of stating some facts with reference to your AMBROSIA. About one year ago my hair commenced falling out, and in a short time there was but little of it left on my head, and that was thin and short. Feeling greatly mortified at its loss and the appearance of my head, I tried various preparations advertised to restore lost hair, &c., but without avail, until at last my attention was called to an advertisement of your AMBROSIA, with a cut from a photograph from life of Mrs. L. A. Brown. I then determined to try it faithfully, and commenced its use at once, and the result could not have been more satisfactory. My hair is now extremely thick, being an entirely new crop, and when let down reaches below my waist, and is still growing rapidly.

Attributing this gratifying and wonderful result solely to the use of your AMBROSIA, I beg to hand you this letter, with privilege to use it as you may please, and also offer you the use of my photograph, showing the remarkable effect of your preparation on my hair.

Very respectfully and gratefully, yours, &c.,
Miss MINNI APPLETON,
No. 134 South Russell-st., Boston.

DEMULCENT.

THIS entirely new SOAP is beyond all comparison the best compound yet offered for

Chapped or Tender Hands,
THE NURSERY,
and all Toilet Uses,

Manufactured only by J. C. HULL'S SON,
Who also offers upwards of 100 varities of
TOILET and STAPLE SOAPS and CANDLES
For sale by most all respectable dealers.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1802.

STAMMERING CURED.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—This is to certify that my son Daniel was an inveterate stammerer for many years. Some weeks ago I placed him under the care of Prof. HURLBERT, at No. 29 Cooper Union, New-York, and the result has been a most happy one. He is completely cured. He was in poor health, but now is vigorous and very healthy.

BARNET JONES,
Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y.

ELLIOT'S REPEATERS—Are the most powerful and effective revolvers in the world for self-defence, and the only one entirely safe from accidental discharge; large ball, common cartridge.

ELLIOT ARMS CO., No. 496 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A special meeting of the Board of Engineers and Foremen will be held at Firemen's Hall THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral of T. FANNING, late a member of Engine Company No. 39, who was killed while in discharge of his duty as a fireman, on Sunday, Jan. 24. By order of

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer
ANDREW HOLLY, Secretary.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A HOUSE WITH all the modern improvements, suitable for a small family. Address, with full particulars, L. A., Station D.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

* * * * * * *

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD,
8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly,
WARREN RANDOLPH,
Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully,
J. H. TURNER.
No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility,